APPEARANCES

BOARD MEMBERS:
Liane Randolph, Chair
Sandra Berg, Vice Chair
John Balmes, MD
Hector De La Torre
John Eisenhut
Senator Dean Florez
Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia
Davina Hurt
Gideon Kracov
Tania Pacheco-Werner, PhD
Barbara Riordan
Supervisor Phil Serna
Professor Dan Sperling, PhD
Diane Takvorian
Supervisor Nora Vargas

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:
Yana Garcia, Secretary

STAFF:
Steve Cliff, PhD, Executive Officer
Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Freight, and Toxics
Chanell Fletcher, Deputy Executive Officer, Environmental Justice
APPEARANCES CONTINUED

STAFF:
Annette Hébert, Deputy Executive Officer, Southern California Headquarters and Mobile Source Compliance
Edna Murphy, Deputy Executive Officer, Internal Operations
Rajinder Sahota, Deputy Executive Officer, Climate Change and Research
Craig Segall, Deputy Executive Officer, Mobile Sources and Incentives
Ellen Peter, Chief Counsel
Anthy Alexiades, Air Resources Engineer, Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Policy Section, Industrial Strategies Division (ISD)
Matthew Botill, Chief, ISD
Maureen Hand, Air Resources Engineer, Climate Change Planning Section, ISD
Trish Johnson, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ)
Stephanie Kato, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Energy Section, ISD
Gabriel Monroe, Senior Attorney, Legal Office
Adam Moreno, PhD, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Program Operation Section, ISD
Elizabeth Scheehle, Chief, Research Division

ALSO PRESENT:
Jovanny Aguilera, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Fariya Ali, Pacific Gas and Electric
David Asti, Southern California Edison
ALSO PRESENT:
Kevin Barker, SoCalGas
Rebecca Baskin, California Advanced Biofuels Alliance
Baani Behniwal, The Climate Center
Susie Berlin, Northern California Power Agency, Golden State Power Cooperative
John Blue, Acorn West Associates
Michael Boccadoro, West Coast Advisors
JP Brisson, California Coalition for Climate Ambition
Claire Broome, 350 Bay Area Action
Tony Brunello, California Forest Carbon Coalition
Sakereh Carter, Sierra Club
Joaquin Castillejos, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Sydney Chamberlin, The Nature Conservancy
Scott Chavez, Clean Star Products
Connie Cho, Communities for a Better Environment
Iris Contreras, Environmental Health Coalition
Jon Costantino, Tradesman Advisors, Inc.
Christiana Darlington, Placer County Air Pollution Control District
Tanya DeRivi, Western States Petroleum Association
Sarah Deslauriers, California Association of Sanitation Agencies
Evan Edgar, California Compost Coalition
Sara Fitzsimon, California Hydrogen Business Council
APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:
Juan Flores, Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment
MaryAnn Furda, 350 Bay Area Action
Maritza Garcia, Environmental Health Coalition
Fabiola Gómez, Central Coastal Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy
Ana Gonzalez, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Catalina Gonzalez, Center for Progressive Reform
Esperanza Gonzalez, Environmental Health Coalition
Maria Gonzalez
Robert Gould, MD, Physicians for Social Responsibility - San Francisco Bay Area
Richard Grow
Carmen Gutierrez, Communities for a Better Environment
Kevin Hamilton, Central California Asthma Collaborative
Frank Harris, California Municipal Utilities District
Kyle Heiskala, Environmental Health Coalition
Thomas Helme, Valley Improvement Projects
Esther Hernandez
Minerva Hernandez
Matt Holmes, Little Manila Rising
Gary Hughes, Biofuelwatch
Michael Kapolnek
Matt Klopfenstein, Bioenergy Association of California
APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

John Kevin Jefferson, Urban Releaf
Stephen Jepsen, Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Zoyla Jorge
Neil Koehler, Renewable Fuels Association
Brian Kolodji, Kolodji Corporation, Black Swan
Daniel Lashof, World Resources Institute
Manny Leon, California Alliance for Jobs
Mayor Rey León, LEAP Institute
Sofia Magallon, Central Coastal Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy
Bill Magavern, Coalition for Clean Air
Tony Marks, Extinction Rebellion
Anabel Marquez
Jasmin Martinez, Central Valley Air Quality Coalition
Raquel Mason, California Environmental Justice Alliance
Julia May, Communities for a Better Environment
Gabriela Mendez, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Cecilia Mendoza, Communities for a Better Environment
Jeanne Merrill, Center for Food Safety
Amparo Miramontes
Hafsa Mohamed, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Margarita Moreno, Environmental Health Coalition
Craig Murray, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District
Marven Norman, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Kristian Nuñez, Central Coastal Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy
Luis Olmedo, Comité Civico del Valle
George Paskalov, Omstar Environmental Products
Curtis Paxton, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District
Veronica Perez, Communities for a Better Environment

George Peridas, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, Clean Air Task Force, United Steel Workers District 12, 1.5 Carbon Engineering, California Resources Corporation, Clean Energy Systems, Oxy Low Carbon Ventures, White Energy, Lawrence Livermore National Lab

Jason Pfeifle, Center for Biological Diversity
Jonathan Pruitt, California Environmental Justice Alliance
Angel Ramirez, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Irma Ramirez
Maricela Ramirez, Environmental Health Coalition
Maricruz Ramirez, Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment
Chris Reardon, California Farm Bureau
Alicia Rivera, Communities for a Better Environment
Amanda Roa, Delta Diablo
APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Olinka Rodriguez
Eric Romann, Physicians for Social Responsibility - LA
Taylor Roschen, Kahn, Soares and Conway, LLP
David Rothbart, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Mariela Ruacho, American Lung Association
Linda Rudolph
Veronica Salazar, Communities for a Better Environment
Alicia Sanchez, Environmental Health Coalition
Tim Sasseen, Ballard Power Systems
Daniel Segura, Central Coastal Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy
Olivia Seideman, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
Jane Sellen, Californians for Pesticide Reform
Elizabeth Sena, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Asha Sharma, Pesticide Action Network
Richard Skaggs, Omstar Environmental Products
Mikhael Skvarla, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
Deirdre Snyder, Oakland Education Teachers Association
Robert Spiegel, California Manufacturers and Technology Association
Muriel Strand
Sarah Taheri, San Diego Gas and Electric
APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:
Sharifa Taylor, Communities for a Better Environment
Jean Tepperman, Sunflower Alliance
Tyrone Thompson, Clean Star Products
Alison Torres, Eastern Municipal Water District
Felipa Trujillo
Maribel Tsang, California Environmental Justice Alliance
Emily Turkel, Calpine Corporation
Refugio Valencia, Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment
Kathleen Van Osten, United Airlines
Shane Ysais, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
V. John White, Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technology
Sarah Wiltfong, Los Angeles County Business Federation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call to Order</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roll Call</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Remarks</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 22-16-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair Randolph</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Officer Cliff</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalEPA Secretary Garcia</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Presentation</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Justice Advisory Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharifa Taylor</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connie Cho</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rey León</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juan Flores</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connie Cho</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Holmes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asha Sharma</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Hamilton</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Helme</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharifa Taylor</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis Olmedo</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kevin Jefferson, III</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manny Leon</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Pruitt</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabel Tsang</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathleen Van Osten</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Asti</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shane Ysais</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raquel Mason</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana Gonzalez</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paty Lugo</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon Costantino</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanya DeRivi</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivia Seideman</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anabel Marquez</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerva Hernandez</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felipa Trujillo</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricruz Ramirez</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Deslauriers</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugio Valencia</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Reardon</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritza Garcia</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanza Gonzalez</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 22-16-1 (continued)</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricela Ramirez</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris Contreras</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia Sanchez</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarita Moreno</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyle Heiskala</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Edgar</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristian Nuñez</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabiola Gómez</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofia Magallon</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Segura</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Chavez</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Skaggs</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Paskalov</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony Marks</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blue</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fariya Ali</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrone Thompson</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Fitzsimon</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Hughes</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neil Koehler</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susie Berlin</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Boccadoro</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Peridas</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony Brunello</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Taheri</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP Brisson</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Barker</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikhael Skvarla</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Kolodji</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. John White</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalina Gonzalez</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariela Ruacho</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Kapolnek</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Magavern</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Lashof</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Rothbart</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Harris</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Jepsen</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Wiltfong</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deirdre Snyder</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Rudolph</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Tepperman</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim Sasseen</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaryAnn Furda</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Grow</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 22-16-1 (continued)</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney Chamberlin</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Romann</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baani Behniwal</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriel Strand</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia May</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claire Broome</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeanne Merrill</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amparo Miramontes</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joaquin Castillejos</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriela Mendez</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Sena</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Klopfenstein</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Sellen</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jovanny Aguileria</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis Paxton</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Murray</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison Torres</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakereh Carter</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Roschen</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Robert Gould</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Turkel</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasmin Martinez</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christiana Darlington</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Baskins</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob Spiegel</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda Roa</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason Pfeifle</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel Ramirez</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marven Norman</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoyla Jorge</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olinka Rodriguez</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica Salazar</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmen Gutierrez</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica Perez</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irma Ramirez</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Gonzalez</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecilia Mendoza</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther Hernandez</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia Rivera</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hafsa Mohamed</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Response</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Discussion and Q&amp;A</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vote</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX CONTINUED</td>
<td>PAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjournment</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporter's Certificate</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAIR RANDOLPH: Good morning. The December 15th, 2022 public meeting of the California Air Resources Board will come to order. Board Clerk, will you please call the roll.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Balmes?
Mr. De La Torre?

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: I'm here.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.
Mr. De La Torre?
No.

Mr. Eisenhut?
Mr. Eisenhut?
BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Here.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Florez?
BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez here.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Assemblymember Garcia?
Ms. Hurt?

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Present.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Kracov?
BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Here.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Here.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mrs. Riordan?
BOARD MEMBER RIORDAN: Here.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Serna?
BOARD MEMBER Serna: Here.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Professor Sperling?
BOARD MEMBER SPERLING: Here.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Takvorian?
BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Here.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Vargas?
BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Supervisor Vargas here.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Vice Chair Berg?
VICE CHAIR BERG: Here.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Chair Randolph?
CHAIR RANDOLPH: Here.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, we have a quorum.
CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right.
BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: And Chair, can we just take about 30 seconds to let the attendees fill in.
CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, yes. Sorry. I didn't realize they weren't here yet.
BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay. I think we're good.
CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.
I will now cover a few housekeeping items before we get started this morning. We are conducting today's meeting in person, as well as offering remote options for
public participation both by phone and in Zoom. Anyone who wishes to testify in person shall fill out a request to speak card available in the foyer outside the Board room. Please turn it into a Board assistant prior to the commencement of the item. If you are participating remotely, you will raise your hand in Zoom or dial star nine, if calling in by phone. The clerk will provide further details regarding how public participation will work in Just a moment.

For safety reasons, please note the emergency exit to the rear of the room through the foyer. In the event of a fire alarm, we are required to evacuate this room immediately and go down the stairs to the lobby and out of the building. When the all-clear signal is given, we will return to the auditorium and resume the hearing.

A closed captioning feature is available for those of you joining us in the Zoom environment. In order to turn on the subtitles, please look for a button labeled "CC" at the bottom of the Zoom window as shown in the example that is on the screen now.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind everyone to speak clearly and from a quiet location whether you are joining us in Zoom or calling in by phone. I would also like to take a moment to remind those of us who are in the room to please silence your phones. And
those of you who are dialing in remotely silence your phone while you are speaking.

Interpretation services will be provided today in American Sign Language for in-person attendees and Spanish for both in-person and Zoom attendees. If you are joining us using Zoom, there is a button labeled "Interpretation" on the Zoom screen. Click on that interpretation button and select Spanish to hear the meeting in Spanish. If you are joining us here in person and would like to listen to the meeting in Spanish, please speak to a Board assistant and they will provide with further instructions. I want to remind all of our commenters to speak slowly and pause intermittently to allow the commenters the opportunity to accurately interpret your comments.

(Interpreter translated in Spanish).

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. I will now ask the Board Clerk to provide more details regarding public participation.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you, Chair Randolph. Good morning, everyone. My name is Lindsay Garcia and I'm one of the Board clerks here at CARB. I will be providing additional information on how public participation will be organized for Today's meeting.

We will first be calling on any in-person commenters who have turned in a request to speak card and
then I will be calling on commenters who are joining us remotely. If you are joining us remotely and wish to make a verbal comment on today's Board item, you will need to be using Zoom webinar or calling in by telephone. If you are currently watching the webcast on CAL-SPAN, but you wish to comment remotely, please register for the Zoom webinar or call in. Information for both can be found on the public agenda for today's meeting.

To make a verbal comment, we will be using the raise hand feature in Zoom. If you wish to speak on a Board item, please virtually raise your hand as soon as the item has begun to let us know you wish to speak. To do this, if you are using a computer or tablet, there is a raise hand button. And if you are calling in on the telephone, dial star nine to raise your hand. Even if you previously indicated which item you wish to speak on when you registered, you must raise your hand at the beginning of the item, so that you can be added to the queue.

If you will be giving your verbal comment today in Spanish and require an interpreter's assistance, please indicate so at the beginning of your testimony and our translator will assist you. During your comment, please pause after each sentence to allow for the interpreter to translate your comment into English.

When the comment period starts, the order of
commenters will be determined by who raises their hand first. We will call each commenter by name and will activate each commenter's audio when it is their turn to speak. For those calling in, we will identify you by the last three digits of your phone number. We will not show a list of remote commenters, however, we will be announcing the next three or so commenters in the queue, so you are ready to testify and know who is coming up next. Please note, you will not appear by video during your testimony. I would also like to remind everyone to please state your name for the record before you speak. This is especially important for those calling in by phone to testify on an item.

We will have a time limit for each commenter and we'll begin the comment period with a two-minute time limit, although this could change at the Chair's discretion. During public testimony, you will see a timer on the screen. For those calling in by phone, we will run the timer and let you know when you have 30 seconds left and when your time is up. If you require Spanish interpretation for your comment, your time will be doubled.

If you wish to submit written comments today, please visit CARB's send us your comments page or look at the public agenda on our webpage for links to send these
documents electronically. Written comments will be accepted on each item until the Chair closes the record for that Board item.

And if you experience any technical difficulties, please call (805) 772-2715 so that an IT person can assist. This number is also noted on the public agenda.

Thank you. I'll turn the microphone back to Chair Randolph now.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Before we begin today's agenda, I just wanted to take a moment to acknowledge Stanley Young, our Director of Communications, who will be retiring at the end of the year. During his 15 years at CARB, Stanley has modeled excellence in environmental communications. He and his team have kept the media and the public well-informed of CARB's actions to clean the air and tackle climate change with clear and accurate information on our ongoing work.

Stanley has overseen CARB's Communication Office through many major actions taken by the Board from Cap-and-Trade auctions to the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, from the Truck and Bus Regulation to the Advanced Clean Cars Program, from the Volkswagen settlement to the very first Scoping Plan and through this update to the Plan. So Stanley has been here for every scoping plan and update. And so we're really happy he was able to be with
here -- be here for this update as well. So on behalf of the Board, I want to thank Stanley for his dedicated and outstanding service to CARB and to the great State of California. We wish him a well earned retirement and great success in his future endeavors.

Thank you, Stanley.

(Applause).

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. So the sole item on today's agenda is Item number 22-16-1, the 2022 Scoping Plan for achieving carbon neutrality. As the clerk mentioned, if you are here with us in the room and wish to speak on this item, please fill out a request to speak card as soon as possible and submit it to the Board Assistant. If you are joining us remotely and wish to comment on this item, please click the raise hand button or dial star nine now. We will first call on the in-person commenters followed by any remote commenters when we get to the public comment portion of this item.

Today, we are considering the 2022 update to the Scoping Plan, our most ambitious plan to date. The 2022 update lays out policies and actions for California to drastically reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, reach carbon neutrality by 2045, and deliver public health benefits to all Californians, including most importantly community suffering from persistent air pollution. These
are ambitious and challenging goals that we must meet to lessen the worst impacts of climate change and leave future generations a livable and healthy California. Failure is not an option.

According to the latest report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, global greenhouse has emissions have continued to increase each year and are higher than at any point in human history. To avoid a climate catastrophe and limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, global emissions need to reach net zero by mid-century. Achieving this goal requires deep emissions reductions across all sectors in California and globally by 2045.

California has already set ambitious targets to reduce our greenhouse emissions to 48 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. That proposed 2022 Scoping plan puts us on track to surpass this target by cutting our greenhouse gas emissions to 48 percent of 1990 levels by 2030 and lays out a path to get to carbon neutrality no later than 2045. The path assess -- the Plan assesses paths to carbon neutrality for clean technology, energy deployment, natural and working lands management, and other sectors identifying key outcomes needed to meet the State's long-term climate objectives and support our economic, environmental, energy security, environmental justice, and
public health priorities.

We know that the negative impacts of climate change are not distributed equally and that it is essential that the Scoping Plan include a focus on policies to reduce the disproportionate burdens of emissions on frontline communities. That is why throughout this process, staff has worked with members of our AB 32 Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, and other environmental justice leaders to incorporate environmental justice concerns and promote equity and affordability in implementation.

This is reflected in significant changes made to the draft to -- for the proposed plan -- I'm sorry, for -- made to the draft and into the final proposed Plan, such as increased ambition in vehicle miles traveled targets, a commitment to build no new gas capacity, aggressive targets for building electrification, including for existing homes, and a commitment to support a multi-agency collaboration on how to phase out the demand and supply of petroleum in an equitable way.

Additionally, the Plan includes over five dozen references where proposed policies and actions are aligned with recommendations made by the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee. The Plan also includes a new climate vulnerability metric to better understand the
disproportionate impact of climate change, above and
beyond the global value of the social cost of carbon.

The AB 32 Environmental Justice Advisory
Committee has been an invaluable partner as we've
developed the Plan and I'd like to thank the members of
the Committee, especially the co-chairs, for the time and
energy they have invested in this process, and I have
valued the many months of dialogue. As I have stated
previously, I'm committed to an ongoing Environmental
Justice Advisory Committee and to ensuring sustained
engagement during the implementation of the Scoping Plan.
Having an ongoing Environmental Justice Advisory Committee
that reflects the geographic diversity and the diversity
of concerns amongst impacted communities will help support
our efforts to integrate environmental justice, equity,
and accountability through implementation of the Plan.

The 2022 Scoping Plan's focus on reducing the use
of petroleum and other fossil fuels and associated
extraction and refining activities will also lead to
significant health benefits across California. The Plan
proposes effective actions to successfully move away from
fossil fuels and achieve carbon neutrality using renewable
and zero carbon energy sources, zero-emission vehicles,
energy efficient and zero-emission appliances, low global
warming potential refrigerants, sustainable agriculture,
resilient forests, and other strategies that reduce emissions, remove carbon from the atmosphere, and store it.

Another element of the Plan is the critical role that natural and working lands must play in helping us achieve our climate goals. Although lands are likely to be a net source of emissions in the near-term, and by 2045, in the long term, climate smart land management will support our carbon neutrality target, reduce emissions, and advance carbon sequestration.

Ultimately, achieving carbon neutrality requires deploying all tools available to us to reduce emissions and store carbon. That means deploying technologies that can capture carbon dioxide emitted directly from hard-to-decarbonize sources, as well as mechanical carbon dioxide removal technologies that can remove residual emissions from the ambient air and store it.

The 2022 Scoping Plan shows that California does not need to sacrifice economic vitality for a clean and sustainable future. We can do both. The State can achieve its ambitious greenhouse gas reduction targets by building on historical successes, taking a broad spectrum of cost-effective actions, and continuing to collaborate with partners while uplifting equity by focusing on communities that are most impacted by both air pollution
and climate change. Implementing this Plan will achieve deep decarbonization of our entire economy, protect public health, and provide a solid foundation for continued economic growth, and drastically reduce the state's dependence on fossil fuel combustion.

The 2022 Plan is transformative and historic. No economy, much less the fourth largest economy in the world, is pursuing such an aggressive and comprehensive action plan on climate. To achieve carbon neutrality in less than a quarter of a century will require all stakeholders, an indeed all California residents, to be part of the solution to this challenge. I look forward to working with all of you to achieve California's climate ambition and leave our children and grandchildren a sustainable economy and healthy environment.

I would now like to invite California Secretary for Environmental Protection Yana Garcia to make brief remarks.

Is Secretary Garcia online or -- oh, she's not here yet. We'll have to -- we'll have to come back to her.

All right. So then I will now hand it over to our Executive Officer Steve Cliff. Take it away, Dr. Cliff.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair
The proposed final Plan before you provides an actionable path to meet our greenhouse gas emission reduction targets using all tools available today. As you said, this is our most ambitious Scoping Plan ever, but about it also balances cost-effectiveness, feasibility, and health benefits to create a framework that's exportable and thus more likely to be replicated by other jurisdictions towards solving our collective global warming emergency.

Since the Legislature passed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the Board has approved three Scoping Plans. Each Plan marked progress towards the near-term target and included the latest science and executive and legislative direction. Each Plan also identifies that a portfolio of incentives, regulations, and carbon pricing are critical to the State's approach on climate mitigation. This was proven correct when the State achieved the AB 32 target of returning to 1990 emissions levels by 2020, several years ahead of schedule.

First, I want to recap how we arrived at this milestone. The 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan was developed through extensive collaboration and coordination with multiple State agencies laying the foundation for critical post-plan adoption action that will require a
whole-of-government approach to implementation. This whole-of-government approach is reflected in the current coordinated climate action occurring at numerous agencies, which provides the foundation for carrying out the commitments in the State budget and legislation adopted late summer to advance California's climate agenda.

Development of the Plan was also -- has also involved robust public engagement, including nearly 30 workshops, webinars, listening sessions, and meetings, including with tribes over the past year and a half. In addition, the Plan was informed by an extensive list of recommendations from the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee.

Following the June Scoping Plan Board hearing discussion on the draft Plan, staff worked on a incorporating Board member direction, the July letter from the Governor to CARB, recent legislative directives, and continued engagement with the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee. Public listening sessions and tribal consultations were held over the summer. Staff also released a recirculated Draft Environmental Analysis reflecting revisions to the project description. A workshop to present the revised modeling results for the updated proposed Scoping Plan scenario was held at the end of October and the proposed final Plan was released in
mid-November.

One particular action of note reflected in the Scoping Plan is the Board's adoption of the Advanced Clean Cars II regulation in August, which sets us on a path to 100 percent zero-emission vehicle sales in California by 2035. Other states and the European Union are expected to move ahead with similar action. This regulation represents promising forward momentum, and Board approval of the Plan would start the next important phase of climate action implementation. Other new regulations, as well as amendments to strengthen existing regulations, will be needed to deliver the types of outcomes called for in the 2022 Scoping Plan. These new and updated regulations and programs will be required not only at CARB but across State agencies.

As the Chair signaled, I want to make sure it is clear that we are making every effort to ensure that environmental justice and frontline community -- communities' concerns have a prominent focus in the State's efforts to address climate change. Part of this effort includes the commitment to provide existing staffing and resources to support an ongoing EJAC. This will help us to ensure ongoing dialogue and integration of environmental justice as we move into implementation. Part of the effort is ensuring that we are Building deep
relationships with environmental justice organizations, communities, and residents throughout the state to help shape our efforts to address climate change and advance equity and environmental justice.

Meeting our carbon neutrality and GHG emission reduction targets requires an unprecedented rate of transition across all sectors of the economy. There are many specific challenges ahead, including reducing vehicle miles traveled, and responding to permitting, market and implementation barriers for the clean energy options that will be needed. It's imperative that we address these barriers in the coming years as we can't transition out of the things we don't want until the alternatives we do want are in place and functioning. Otherwise, we risk merely exporting our emissions and their associated public health harms outside of California. As we work to build and transition toward a clean economy, we must also ensure that we continue to act with haste to close air pollution disparities at home.

While this Scoping Plan has the longest planning horizon to date, as was discussed at the June Board hearing, we must continue to monitor progress toward existing goals while looking at metrics beyond GHG emissions, such as clean energy and technology deployment.

Finally, as part of this agenda item, the Board
will consider delegating to the CARB Executive Officer the
task to collaborate with the Natural Resources Agency in
establishing the expert advisory committee required by AB
1757 to advise the State regarding carbon sequestration
and other nature-based climate solutions to greenhouse gas
emissions.

I will now ask Stephanie Kato and Dr. Adam Moreno
of the Industrial Strategies Division to provide the staff
presentation.

Stephanie.

(Thereupon a slide presentation).

CHAIR RANDOLPH: And before the staff
presentation Secretary Garcia is here and will say a few
words.

CALEPA SECRETARY GARCIA: There we go. Pretty
Simple mechanics there. Thank you.

Good morning. Thank you, Chair. Thank you,
Steve. Good morning, Board members, CARB staff, and to
all the stakeholders joining us here in person and online.
It's really a pleasure to be here with you and to get the
day started on such an exciting milestone.

I have had the unique privilege of witnessing the
pretty phenomenal undertaking that it is to develop the
Scoping Plan update from within these walls here at CalEPA
and have also had the privilege of citing this document
from the standpoint of an advocate, really pushing for
change to build a more resilient and equitable future at
the local, regional, and federal level. And I just want
to thank all of the staff for the countless hours that
they have spent on developing this update.

CARB staff and so many of you, including this
diverse board, the members of our -- of our Environmental
Justice Advisory Committee, community advocates, technical
experts, and elected representatives have provided the
direction and perspective that make this document a truly
ambitious strategy that the State, the nation, and the
world can follow.

As Secretary, it is my job to support this Board
in cleaning the air and reaching a zero-emission future.
It is also my job to ensure alignment in those efforts
across the agency. This roadmap provides me with a
critical framework from which to base our collective
efforts, and I know so many of my colleagues across the
Governor's cabinet feel the same.

From an equity and environmental justice
standpoint, as Chair Randolph noted in her remarks, in
large part because of the valuable contributions of so
many community-based organizations and the Environmental
Justice Advisory Committee's work over the past 15 years,
the Scoping Plan strives to reduce air pollution
disparities that affect communities of color and low-income communities, and to remove barriers that prevent frontline communities from accessing economic and health benefits associated with our transition to a low carbon future. It also strives to lower costs for low-income Californians and to promote good jobs in industries that are decarbonizing and heavily concentrated in those communities. And for that, I am very proud.

At full implementation, the Plan's strategy is reduce dangerous smog-forming pollution by 71 percent and fossil fuel demand overall by 86 percent by 2045. These strategies will prevent over 5,600 premature deaths and can lessen the prevalence of health challenges like cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

This Scoping Plan is also the first iteration to model how management of our natural and working lands impacts where carbon is accumulating in our ecosystem. As such, it's not just a whole economy can plan, this is a whole ecosystem plan that recognizes that the way we steward California's land and water helps meet our climate goals, and also helps us to achieve health and environmental benefits.

Important to the international community, through this Scoping Plan, we're not only addressing California's contribution to global GHG emissions, but we're also
influencing global markets to get the reductions we need and encouraging other jurisdictions to do the same.

Now, with all of these benefits and bold strategies, we know that this milestone marks just the beginning. Implementation poses its own challenges. Building out 160 gigawatts of new electricity resources, tackling super pollutants, such as methane, building drought and wildfire resilience and supporting the transition to zero-emission mobility will not be easy.

We know that we can take no assumption for granted. Whether it be technology development, whether patterns, growth of economies of scale, or downturns, or emissions trends, the past, soon to be three years now, have taught us that no assumption is safe or foolproof. What we do know is that the hotter, and drier, and more unstable temperatures, wildfires, drought, floods, sea level rise, extreme heat, and an affordability crisis of massive scale requires us to stay nimble, to be ready to refine our approach as necessary, and to never lose sight of our goal, to reduce emissions as much and as quickly as possible, and to prioritize health and security for some our most vulnerable residents as we do so.

I know that implementing this plan will take further refinement. It will also take continuous bold steps to design the strongest programs we can, to meet the
needs of all Californians and of our global community. Now, I want to recognize that this Board holds such important influence over our ability to not only reach our emission reduction targets, but to do so in a way that delivers benefits most immediately to those who need them most, and I welcome partnering with each and every one of you as you take on implementation in the weeks, months, and years to come.

Again, I applaud all of you who have invested countless hours in getting us to this point. I look forward to hearing about the outcome of your discussion today. And most importantly, I look forward to implementing this plan with you all, to refining our approach as needed, to leveraging the strongest benefits we can for health and achieving environmental justice, and to coordinating this work across all of government to achieve our goals.

Thank you, Chair Randolph for the time to come speak with you all today. I look forward to working with you and I hope you have a great discussion.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you so much Secretary Garcia.

All right. I will turn it back over to staff.

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: Thank you, Chair Randolph.
ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: Today, Dr. Adam Moreno and I will present an overview of the proposed final 2022 Scoping Plan for achieving carbon neutrality, which was released on November 16th.

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: The Scoping Plan, as required by statute and subject to a five-year update cycle is an actionable plan to meet the statewide greenhouse gas reduction targets. Each Scoping Plan is a high level document spanning all sectors to lay out a comprehensive story of how the pieces of the State's climate strategy fit together. The Plan leverages our traditional air quality policies to achieve both greenhouse gas and air pollutant reductions.

When staff updates the Scoping Plan, there are several statutory requirements that must be met. We are required to minimize emissions leakage, where goods and energy production move out of state and only give the appearance we've reduced emissions under our accounting, when in reality activities have increased out of state to meet our ongoing demand for goods and energy.

AB 32 also requires that actions in the Plan be cost effective with flexible compliance options and it directs facilitation of subnational and national
collaboration since the reduction in global emissions, like greenhouse gases anywhere, is a benefit everywhere. Therefore, developing scalable and exportable strategies that are attractive for other jurisdictions to use and implement helps proliferate action. We need widespread action beyond just California to reduce climate impacts.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: Since we released the draft Plan in May, we have received extensive public feedback as well as additional input from the EJ Advisory Committee, Board, and Governor direction, and the Legislature.

At the June hearing on the draft Scoping Plan, Board members discussed a number of changes, which have been incorporated into the modeling and the final Scoping Plan including: increasing the VMT target in the Scoping Plan; providing information on household economic impacts by income level and race; incorporating recent work on the new Climate Vulnerability Metric; accelerating action on agricultural lands; and adding more discussion about safety considerations for pipelines, injection sites, and capture of carbon dioxide.

Furthermore, Governor Newsom's July letter to CARB outlines several requests that have been incorporated including: setting targets for offshore wind and
climate-ready and climate-friendly homes and heat pumps; avoiding the need for new gas generation in the electric sector; adopting a 20 percent aviation clean fuels target; increasing the stringency of the Low Carbon Fuel Standard; accelerating refinery transitions away from petroleum to clean fuels production; and setting 20 and 100 million metric ton carbon capture and removal targets for 2030 and 2045 respectively.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: This past summer, the Governor and the Legislature worked together to pass a suite of new climate legislation targeted at carbon neutrality and carbon dioxide removal. This new legislation builds off past climate legislation and once again demonstrates that California is a leader in climate action. CARB staff have taken these new statutory requirements and they are reflected in the final Scoping Plan before you today.

These include establishing carbon neutrality as a goal in statute, establishing interim clean electricity targets, establishing a carbon capture utilization and storage program at CARB, establishing health protective zones around oil and gas infrastructure, and providing direction on incorporating clean hydrogen and natural and working lands in the State's carbon neutrality efforts.
ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: To be successful in achieving the outcomes called for in the Scoping Plan, we must take concerted action to implement the Plan. After each Scoping Plan is approved, CARB and other State agencies review, update, or develop new regulations and programs to align with the actions in the Plan based on established rules and authority.

For CARB, that means staff will be bringing forth many regulations and programs, each with their own public process for the Board's consideration to help implement the Plan. And once regulations and programs are in effect, a critical step is for projects to get built to put the Plan into on-the-ground action.

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: As with our other scoping plans, development of this update involved multi-agency coordination. And its successful implementation will require close coordination with and understanding of the jurisdiction of other agencies.

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: This Scoping Plan is the culmination of a nearly two-year development process with robust stakeholder engagement. The Plan before you today has been informed by:
six Board meetings; 18 workshops covering various sectors and topics, as well as public and tribal listening sessions; over 30 EJ Advisory Committee Meetings; tribal consultations; nearly 1,000 written comments on our official docket; over 100 oral comments at the June Board hearing; over 200 EJ Advisory Committee draft recommendations and over 200 of their final recommendations.

In addition, we heard from many stakeholders through various engagements.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO:

Achieving carbon neutrality requires we use all tools available to us to reduce emissions and remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. To chart a pathway to carbon neutrality, the final Scoping Plan includes a comprehensive analysis on the tools needed in both the AB 32 greenhouse gas inventory sectors and natural and working lands.

For the AB 32 greenhouse gas inventory sectors, the Scoping Plan scenario uses a broad portfolio of existing and emerging fossil fuel alternatives and includes achievement of the Zero-Emission Vehicle Executive Order eliminating internal combustion engines in new vehicle sales, and the majority of legacy fleet --
vehicle fleets.

For natural and working lands, the scenario includes ambitious levels of action of land management across land types with activities that prioritize restoration and enhancement of ecosystem functions to improve resilience to reduce negative climate change impacts, including more stable carbon stocks.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO:

Achieving carbon neutrality is California's most ambitious climate goal ever. And it will deliver major benefits. It requires unprecedented deployment of low carbon technology and energy and harnessing nature-based climate solutions from our natural and working lands. Here, we highlight key metrics showing the scale of transformation called for within the next 23 years.

The Scoping Plan scenario shows that by 2045 we need: 37 times as many light-, medium-, heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles on the road; six times as many electric appliances in homes; 1,700 times as much hydrogen supply to meet growing hydrogen demand; four times as much installed wind and solar generation capacity; and action on over 2.5 million acres of natural and working lands per year.

These key outcomes are part of the suite of
actions driving substantial greenhouse gas reductions. Achieving the Plan's outcomes for clean energy and technology deployment and natural and working lands management would result in a 94 percent decrease in liquid petroleum demand, a 91 percent decrease in fossil gas used in buildings, a 66 percent decrease in methane emissions from agriculture, and a 10 percent reduction in wildfire emissions.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: Here you see the Scoping Plan scenario delivers dramatic reductions in total fossil fuel and liquid petroleum fuels demand by transitioning to clean energy.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: As we transition away from petroleum fuels, we will no longer need to rely on activities that produce those fuels. As such, demand for petroleum fuels should be considered along with supply. Reduced demand provides opportunities to reduce combustion-related emissions at the tailpipe and at petroleum refining and oil and gas operations.

The Scoping Plan scenario will result in significant greenhouse gas reductions in the petroleum sector by phasing down activities with fuel demand. This decreases emissions from oil and gas extraction by 89
percent and from refining by 85 percent without application of carbon capture and sequestration, or CCS. Refining emissions are reduced another nine percent with CCS to help towards carbon neutrality.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: With high levels of electrification in various sectors, we need a clean grid as the backbone for the transition. We estimated demand for electricity would almost double. Meeting demand will require significant build-out of wind and solar along with increases in other renewable resources. We also need to ensure the grid provides reliable and affordable clean power to power the vehicles, homes, and industries that California relies on.

The final Plan does not call for any new gas capacity to be added as demand grows for electricity. To meet additional demand growth, we are relying on a mix of strategies, including offshore wind, battery storage, hydrogen generation and demand response to ensure the grid meets growing demand and continues to provide clean, reliable, and affordable power. As a result of these changes, reliance on existing gas generation declines over time and we see a nearly 50 percent reduction in fossil gas used by the electric sector by 2045 as electricity demand almost doubles.
ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: Another area of focused action is fossil gas used in buildings. If we electrify, we can reduce fossil gas demand by 91 percent by 2045, supported by meeting the Governor's all-electric homes goals and six million heat pump deployment. And importantly, this not only contributes to ambient air quality improvement, but indoor air quality as well.

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: To get to carbon neutrality, the Scoping Plan makes it clear that we need to increase the pace of our clean strategies deployment this decade. If we succeed in implementing the actions identified in the final Scoping Plan, we will achieve a 48 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the AB 32 greenhouse gas inventory sectors by 2030. Hitting this crucially important milestone means we need to address challenges related to transitioning out of the fossil energy system that we have built over the past century. This involves addressing permitting barriers that hinder the build-out of new infrastructure or the transition of existing resources to clean energy production. It also means building out new electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure, increasing
access to raw materials for clean technology, and
increasing consumer adoption of low-carbon technologies.

Our ultimate success depends on action across all
sectors and how quickly we build and deploy clean energy
infrastructure to support this transition. The science
shows that work must begin this decade to be able to
achieve carbon neutrality no later than 2045.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST KATO: By
2045, AB 1279 calls for an 85 percent reduction in
anthropogenic emissions. We see deep reductions in the AB
32 greenhouse gas inventory sectors from the transition
away from fossil fuels and we don't deploy CCS until 2028
due to the permitting timelines and development of the SB
905 program, but CCS allows us to achieve the
anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission reduction target.

But even with this level of reduction, we will
still have residual emissions from things like
hydrofluorocarbons used in refrigerants and emissions from
waste and natural and working lands. This is where carbon
dioxide removal options are needed to get to carbon
neutrality.

I will now pass to my colleague Dr. Adam Moreno
to continue the staff presentation.

Adam.
ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: Thank you, Stephanie. This Scoping Plan is the first to incorporate natural and working lands explicitly into the statewide strategy. As part of this ground-breaking work, CARB set out to better understand what the carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions from natural and working lands will be in the future and how our land management actions change this trajectory.

What we found and what we presented in June, as part of the draft Scoping Plan, is that increasing climate smart management on our lands can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase carbon storage in our lands, reduce wildfire emissions, and provide a myriad of other ecological and environmental benefits, including improved air and water quality and reduced pesticide use.

For the final Scoping Plan before you, we have increase the ambition called for on our lands in response to the Board's comments in June, the Governor's July letter, and the passage of AB 1757 and AB 2251.

The level of natural and working lands action included in the final Scoping Plan represents an unprecedented ambition and investment. Above our current level of action, the Scoping Plan outlines a 10-fold increase in forest, shrubland and grassland management for
fuel reduction and restoration, a seven and a half-fold increase in climate smart agriculture including 20 percent organic agriculture by 2045, doubling the investment in urban forests, establishing defensible space to protect communities from catastrophic wildfire on 46,000 properties per year, restoring 15,000 -- or 15 percent of the San Joaquin Delta by 2045, and reducing annual desert land conversion by 50 percent.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: The level of nature-based climate solutions called for in the Scoping Plan will produce more resilient healthier ecosystems and communities. However, to accomplish this, many actions remove carbon from ecosystems, like creating defensible space around communities and reducing fuels for catastrophic wildfire. That coupled with the impacts that climate change itself will have on ecosystems results in an overall decrease of carbon stocks of four percent compared to 2014 levels. This carbon stock loss converted to CO2e for the purposes of incorporating natural and working lands into carbon neutrality equates to average emissions of seven million metric tons CO2e per year, which includes all gains and losses from all natural and working lands.

Some natural and working lands strategies, like
urban tree planting, will result in more permanent carbon stock gains over time than others. And when taking this permanence into account, CARB staff established natural and working lands will provide one and a half million metric tons of carbon dioxide removal annually towards the 20 and 100 million metric ton target.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: The Scoping Plan prioritizes aggressive reductions in AB 32 emissions by 2045 primarily by transitioning energy demand away from fossil fuel sources, but also by targeting short-lived climate pollutants and capturing carbon dioxide directly from combustion at industrial facilities, like refineries and cement plants.

As I just mentioned, it is estimated the natural and working lands will remain a modest source of emissions going into the future. To achieve carbon neutrality would then require the remainder of emissions to be removed directly from that atmosphere through mechanical means. The amount of mechanical dioxide removal required to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 depends on how successful we are as a State in reducing emissions and whether our actions and the changing climate will allow natural and working lands to become a carbon sink. The ongoing deployment of carbon dioxide removal will help us
achieve net negative emissions and help remove legacy emissions that are already causing climate change.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: For the final Plan, we worked with UC Irvine to conduct a more comprehensive air quality and health analysis than in previous scoping plans. With the additional time over the past few months, we were able to evaluate the total annual air quality benefits that come from reducing fossil fuel combustion in California. The updated analysis shows that the Scoping Plan would reduce air pollution associated with fossil fuel combustion by 71 percent compared to the baseline. This decrease in air pollution would improve public health and we estimate that this will result in over $200 billion of annual health cost savings in 2045.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: The Scoping Plan would also improve air quality associated with wildfire by reducing PM2.5 emissions by 10 percent on average compared to business as usual. These reduced wildfire emissions would result in an annual health cost savings of $3.1 billion per year. This is in addition to the $200 billion in health cost savings from the reduction in fossil fuel combustion.

--o0o--
ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: The Scoping Plan would also benefit all of society in terms of the social cost of carbon. Using the most recent social cost of carbon, we estimate that implementation of the Plan would avoid six and a half to 23.9 billion dollars in 2045 in climate damages. When considering the estimated direct cost for the Scoping Plan are $22 billion in 2045 for the AB 32 sources and six and a half billion dollars per year for natural and working lands, it's clear that climate and health benefits of action far outweigh the costs.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: I just spoke about the social cost of carbon, or avoided damages, from taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but the values for the social cost of carbon are not comprehensive and are global estimates. And we know climate change will have disparate impacts on communities that are already facing income and health gaps.

To try to close the gap between the global value for social cost of carbon and what might be more appropriate for a community already experiencing health and income gaps, CARB worked with UC Santa Barbara and the Rhodium Group to develop the Climate Vulnerability Metric.
The CVM identifies additional economic costs of negative climate change impacts at the census tract level. This metric will assist in identifying where and how to avoid disparate economic impacts from climate change. Currently, this metric takes into account fossil sources of emissions and the resulting map is shown here on this slide. We will be working to add in more types of economic impacts as data on census level climate and the associated economic impacts become available on a more granular level.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: Low income and communities of color face disparate impacts from climate change and disparate impacts from mitigation of climate change. Therefore, it is essential that the Scoping Plan uplifts the role that equity and environmental justice plays in developing the State's climate fighting strategy. Through the work of the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, CARB has incorporated over five dozen of their recommendations into the Scoping Plan.

While the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee provided over 200 final recommendations, many contain -- many contain details that are beyond the Plan's scope as a high level framing document, but can
help inform program development and implementation efforts that come after -- that come after the Scoping Plan adoption. To aid agencies in incorporating the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee's recommendations in their program implementation, we've included links to the Committee's full schedule of meetings and materials and final recommendations in the Scoping Plan.

As directed by the Board, the Scoping Plan also calls for a multi-agency discussion to systematically evaluate the Plan for a transition for the demand and supply reduction of petroleum fuels that is equitable.

And finally, as CARB and other State agencies work to ensure accessibility to clean technology and energy during the upcoming clean energy transition, we will also work to ensure that implementation does not further exacerbate health and opportunity gaps and identifies opportunities to close existing gaps.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: Local government efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within their jurisdictions are critical to achieving the State's long-term climate goals and can also provide important co-benefits, such as improved air quality, local economic benefits, healthier and more sustainable communities and improved quality of life. Local
governments have a responsibility and authority over the
built environment, transportation networks, and provision
of local services. Many jurisdictions have demonstrated
bold climate leaderships, yet meeting the challenge of
climate change requires bolder actions from local
governments across the state.

To be successful in achieving the State's air
quality and climate targets, local action must support
action outlined in the Scoping Plan. Local governments
have unique decision authority over land use and VMT
reduction strategies that is essential to achieving our
statewide objectives. These local governments can
implement the action called for in the Scoping Plan
through permitting, developing building codes to support
decarbonization, and supporting vehicle charging
infrastructure.

This action can have real benefits to -- for the
communities that they serve. For example, it is shown
that 8,000 deaths in California can be avoided in 2050
simply by encouraging more active modes of transportation,
which is also necessary to meet the Scoping Plan's VMT
reduction goals.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: CARB
prepared an Environmental Analysis for the proposed
Scoping Plan. The EA analyzes and discloses potential impacts to the environmental resource areas identified in the CEQA guidelines. The Draft Environmental Analysis was released on May 10th of this year and was open for a 45-day comment period, which closed on June 24th.

Following the Draft EA, the Board and Governor direct CARB to update the Scoping Plan and the level of changes to the Scoping Plan in response to this direction warranted an update and recirculation of the Draft EA. The comment period on the recirculated Draft EA took place from September 9th to October 24th. CARB then prepared a Final EA with written responses to comments received on the Draft and recirculated Draft EA. This Final EA was released this December.

--o0o--

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MORENO: This concludes the staff presentation outlining the 2022 Scoping Plan update. This Plan would cut air pollution by more than 71 percent, slash anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission by 85 percent, decrease gasoline consumption by 94 percent, create four million new jobs, and save Californians hundreds of billions of dollars in health costs amongst the many other quantified and unquantifiable benefits that would result if this Plan is adopted and implemented.
Staff recommend that the Board approve the proposed resolution, which includes certification of the Final EA, including the written responses to comments on the EA and making the required CEQA findings and statement of overriding considerations, and approval of the 2022 Scoping Plan for achieving carbon neutrality.

I would now like to hand it over to the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee for their presentation.

Thank you.

SHARIFA TAYLOR: One second, please.

Hi, everyone. We're ready. All right. So Dr. Catherine couldn't be with us today. Unfortunately, she's not feeling well, but we're here. We're ready to speak. So thanks for your time and patience.

Good morning, everyone. I'd first like to thank my fellow EJAC members, our organizations that supported us, Chair Randolph, the rest of the Board, the Office of Environmental Justice staff, our Sac State supporters, as well as Mark Wilson our technical writer, those of you who wrote the 2022 Scoping Plan, and the public for continually showing up and speaking out for our EJ communities.

Over the course of this year, the EJAC developed recommendations, led community engagement, toxic tours,
workshops, and meetings to bring the lived experiences of the environmental justice communities into the development of the State's Climate Plan.

The improvements we've seen in the Scoping Plan over the course of the year are the result of powerful organizing by environmental justice communities and the leadership from a Board that took the time to see the real lived impacts of CARB's policy decisions on communities like Richmond, Wilmington, San Diego, Brawley, Fresno, and other cities within the Inland Empire, places where families live alongside some of the State's biggest pollution sources.

However, this plan -- excuse me, this Plan still paves the way for billions in subsidies for oil and gas executives by using carbon capture schemes to lock in fossil fuel infrastructure. It threatens the health and well-being of communities across the state by expanding dirty hydrogen production and polluting bioenergy. As CARB moves toward implementation of the Scoping Plan, we look forward to working with all of you to ensure that California is setting the strongest standards to protect community health in our climate future.

I would like to commend the drafters of this document on meeting EJ advocates somewhere in the middle by committing to no new gas -- excuse me, no new gas power
plants. However, this commitment is a bear minimum for what is needed in 2022 and beyond in order to relieve EJ communities of the daily impacts of the air pollution burdens on these plants. The 30 million metric tons interim target for 2035 for electrification is a great start. Despite it happening five years later than we'd hoped, it is a step in the right direction. So thank you for choosing this energy target.

One major concern remains in the form of CCS. This final draft calls for approximately 16 million metric tons annually in the electric sector starting in 2045, essentially allowing the sector to become the catch-all for remaining emissions not reduced in other sectors by 2045, leaving room for CCS plants to continue operation.

On page 86 of the Scoping Plan, CCS and the electric sector could be used to produce gray hydrogen until enough electrolysis is available to power green hydrogen production. This is an egregious perversion of the definition of clean energy. Adding CCS to the combustion power plants does not make clean energy by any stretch of the imagination. CARB and its agency allies should focus instead on direct emissions rather -- excuse me, on the direct emission reductions, rather than extending the life of gas plants by slapping incredibly expensive CCS technology on them that will not reduce the
dangerous co-pollutants that continue to burden our already burdened communities. It is important to keep in mind when adopting this aspect of the Plan that once the State invests in CCS, it will not want to abandon its financial investment.

With that, I'll pass it on to Connie to discuss a future beyond oil extraction in our (inaudible)

Thank you.

CONNIE CHO: Hello. Good morning. My name is Connie Cho and I'm an attorney with Communities for a Better Environment. And I support the adoption of this Plan, because of its historic commitment for a coordinated multi-agency conversation to manage the phasedown of oil refining and extraction in California, as demand declines for oil in California.

I applaud the leadership of this new Board in this unprecedented acknowledgement of the need to address supply-side issues and the increasing greenhouse gas and particulate matter emission in refinery communities. I want to thank the CARB staff for including this in the final Scoping Plan.

For our communities, this is a matter of life and death. Our communities have been suffering from chronic disease and dying at disproportionate rates for far too long, because of the legacy of environmental racism in
this country and perpetuated by the greed of oil company executives. I especially want to thank the Board Chair for coming to our refinery communities, and for hearing their pain, and for hearing about the bright future that they envision and are planning at the local level. Thank you not only for your sharp analysis and understanding of these complex refinery issues, but also for the wisdom and heart for which you have demonstrated real climate leadership. This is a huge step forward to stabilizing our climate and protect public health.

However, the Plan, as Sharifa our co-chair stated before, still offers a pathway to massive giveaways to big oil companies, using carbon capture to keep these century old and crowded refineries online for far too long and increasing pollution through the expansion of dirty hydrogen, which are co-located with refineries in California. And this also includes biomass based hydrogen in California.

With the end of the oil era approaching, we look forward to working with the Board, CARB staff, the Governor's office, CalEPA, and other State agencies in this multi-agency process to end California's century-long legacy of environmental racism and ensure a just transition for all.

Thank you for your time.
BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay. Now, we're going
to hear from Mayor Rey in Zoom.

REY LEÓN: Good afternoon -- well, good morning,
everybody. I'm Rey León here and register support on the
Scoping Plan update. I think we're going on the right
path.

The only issue of concern, as was mentioned
earlier, is the carbon sequestration strategy that I don't
think is the right fit for our State and poses, I think,
ultimately more problems than what we think it will
resolve. But we have a great plan. We have a great team.
We have great leadership at the Board and great staff.

I think working to continue to innovate, so that
we can ensure that environmental justice communities could
advance not just clean air and clean water, but the
numerous decades worth of economic injustices that have
come about due to the disproportionate impact from
pollution. And here to just share my support and share my
appreciation in participating in the EJAC, and working
with the advocates from throughout the State in producing
something stellar along with the staff.

Thank you.

JUAN FLORES: Good morning, CARB Board members.

Juan Flores and EJAC Committee member.

And before I begin my comments, I do want to
commend and thank community members that came all the way from San Diego, Los Angeles, the Inland Empire, the Imperial Valley. Kern County, they woke up at two o'clock in the morning to be here today and they're going back home tonight. Thank you, CARB Board members, for setting bold targets to cut vehicle miles traveled across the state. This puts a spotlight on the need for climate policy that works for all people and not just the wealthy.

The VMT goals set in the final Plan are a call to action to scale up investments in mass transit and get serious about transit strategies for rural communities to enforce solutions for anti-displacement. Together, we can design a future where Californians no longer need to spend hours just stuck in traffic to see families, friends, and to go to work.

California can create a world class transit system where taking the bus from Delano to Los Angeles or from Fresno to Fontana is easy, fast, cheap and comfortable. This is the future we mean when we say a just transition of oil and gas.

In order to achieve this, we need -- we need local governments to understand that public transit is part of a just transition. Local governments need to improve and increase access to mass public transit. And to them I say, it is a matter of racial justice,
environmental justice. We need to work together to make it happen.

CARB Board members, thank you for taking this first important step. Thank you.

CONNIE CHO: Unfortunately Big John, or John Harriel, Jr., from IBEW 11 is not able to be here to speak on a just transition. And I certainly do not think that I can speak on behalf of any labor union. However, I can say that the EJAC as a whole would like to encourage CARB staff and the Board to engage deeply with labor and environmental justice communities are on the local level trying to do the same. There are connections between individual unions and individual communities that have long roots in this State. And through State-led processes, like the High Road Training Partnership and the Community Economic Resilience Fund, on a regional level communities and labor are coming together to plan a just transition.

We urge you to support the efforts to have worker-led and community-led transitions. We want to thank you for the acknowledgement of the need for and equitable transition in the scoping plan and urge you to continue to support those efforts as they play out on the ground.

Thank you.
MATT HOLMES: Sorry. I'm bad at this.

Nice to see everybody again. I just wanted to express my gratitude for being able to work on this plan and get to know staff, and to be able to understand this organization, and to learn from the Board about, you know, really the capacity of CARB to impact people's lives. Like CARB can absolutely change people's lives. And this Plan is, you know, a chance to reach across the state and improve really what is a second class California that is in a scenario of planned pollution, right? Like, it's a -- it's a profitable state, but that comes at a cost.

And this is our chance to really prove that, you know, equity is not only fair, it's not only the right thing to do, it's not just what your kindergarten teacher taught you to do, it's also shrewd good business, right? COVID taught us that equity is bad for -- you know, inequity is bad for everybody. You can hide in a gated community, but it will still hurt you, if everybody else is left outside.

And so it's been a privilege to work on this plan and learn from this agency and come to understand the issues at play here. I wanted to come up and talk about the natural and working lands scenario, because I think it's a great example of how the Environmental Justice Advisory Committees -- or communities have improved this
plan and have been practical partners in helping to add information that our communities really hold. We can actually save CARB some trouble by sharing the information that our communities have lived through, that we understand, and really, you know, push this Plan into the moral document that it really has the opportunity to be.

So I support the document and I also support some of the criticisms that we've heard here earlier. But I think like the natural and working lands scenario is a great example of how we've helped staff and helped the Board appreciate the opportunity to invest in California through the great conservation challenge that's in front of us all. We can -- we can suck all the carbon out of the atmosphere and squirt it underground with special machines all we want, but nothing is better than a delta, or a forest, or a giant grassland, or a well managed farm. There's -- this is -- you know, this is the challenge of our time. I like -- I compare it to World War II all the time.

They brought everybody together and they broke down old barriers to access and inclusion, because they were terrified of fascist powers. We should be terrified of global climate instability. And if everybody isn't involved, especially the people that were left out of the great wealth creation that got us into this place, we
won't be able to really fend off the worst effects of climate change.

And so the -- it's kind of hard to see the -- you know, the engineered benefits of investing in lands and investing in communities. There are co-benefits there that are so complex that it's hard for me to show on a spreadsheet. But I know every day they're restoring a forest and planting trees in the impacted community is always a good idea. It's always a good time to plant a tree. And I hope that, you know, I can continue to advocate for that working with this Board.

I think another great example of this is the sleeping issue of pesticides in the Central Valley. The great wealth creator of this state, the greatest wealth creating agricultural region in all of human history is also home to the most poverty-impacted households and household that have incredibly advanced mortality rates.

Do I have -- do we have Asha here, our pesticide -- our partners. So, you know, the natural and working lands scenario is a huge scenario that's about public lands, and open space, and even urban greening. And then there's agriculture that's included with that which really is sort of the throbbing heart of this state. So it -- in my opinion, they're two separate issues.

But I want to pitch this opportunity to our
partner, Asha, who's here to represent the inclusion of pesticides, which I think is a credit to the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee. Some of these pesticides are crazy warming gases and they also hover over people who have already done enough for this state to bring cash home and who suffer for that cost.

So thank you.

ASHA SHARMA: Thanks so much, matt. Strongly support all of those points mentioned already by Matt and others on the EJAC. And just a brief introduction, my name is Asha Sharma organizing co-director with Pesticide Action Network and proxy for Angel Garcia with Californians for Pesticide Reform, who is an EJAC member.

First of all, just huge thank you to Chair Randolph, the CARB Board and CARB staff for their monumental effort on the Scoping Plan. We strongly support the uplifting of sustainable pest management in the Scoping Plan and the organic agriculture target in the Scoping Plan, though there's definite room to make this target stronger.

However, as you all continue to hear, we're disappointed despite calls from the EJAC and our allies demonstrating that pesticides are an environmental injustice and ultimately derived from fossil fuels, the Scoping Plan continues to lack any direct action on
pesticides and that pesticides were modeled as a climate smart strategy for forests and other land sectors. We've also flagged that climate smart agriculture practices in the Scoping Plan will not inherently result in any reduction in pesticide use and some climate start agriculture practices can actually lead to increases of pesticide use on conventional farms. And we continue to recommend to remove this inaccuracy in the Scoping Plan.

We hope CARB can commit to increased research in this area, that includes disparate impact to research and help develop resolution language to recognize the connection of pesticides to climate change, the need for more research and the need for policy action.

Thank you so much.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay. Now, we're going to hear from Kevin Hamilton. Kevin, you should be able to mute yourself in Zoom.

KEVIN HAMILTON: Great. Thank you and thank you for having me here today. I apologize. My printer took off and decided to do something here just a second ago. Hopefully, it will stop. I -- can you hear that? Is that coming through the mic?

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: No, we cannot hear it.

KEVIN HAMILTON: Oh, excellent. Okay.

So, again echoing the comments of my fellow EJAC
members on the hard work that went behind this and into this on the part of both CARB staff and the CARB Board. I thank the Chair and other members, the Vice Chair and others, Dr. Balmes, who -- from the Board, who took time out of -- out of their busy days and schedules to join Scoping Plan group meetings and after Scoping Plan group meetings to really try to dive down into this thing and figure out how we can turn this from just sort of a general advisory plan into something more substantive.

I'm very grateful to the Chair in particular for continuing to move forward with establishing this entity as the permanent EJAC to oversee this plan and -- from the environmental justice perspective and the possibilities that bring forward to making this plan even better than it already is are endless to my mind. So extremely grateful for that.

I did want to speak to a few issues that sort of remain and -- unresolved in the Scoping Plan and I think are potentially a threat to its success. That, of course, is the continued reliance on various credit schemes to ensure that industry is incentivized adequately to reduce their emissions. The idea being, of course, if we do that, we gently reduce the impact on them and the economies they support, which will somehow at the other end also reduce the emissions from those various
activities, while at the same time protecting the communities that are most impacted by emissions from those activities.

What we didn't see in the plan and need to work harder on is again how we hold those entities accountable that are participating in those programs. There's really two. It's not just Cap-and-Trade. And again some of the recommendations of the independent legislative analyst's committee were not adopted in this Plan. We'll work on that.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard, which to many of us is opaque in nature, in that quite often the data that is supporting the adoption of a certain amount of credits for certain types of fuel is not available and considered proprietary by the various entities providing it. This is a public plan. The effects of this plan affect -- are on the entire public in California and there's nothing there that we see that should be restricted from anal -- independent analysis by outside contractors that others have vetted outside of CARB staff. But again, that's for another day. We'll be talking more and more about that I think as we move forward into 2023 and 2024.

The reliance on combustion fuels and continued reliance on combustion fuels to reduce climate emissions from other sources. You know, as an example the waste the
dairy industry, the biomethane side, for us is a -- is a
pathway in the wrong direction. We need to figure out
better ways to reduce those emissions without burning
those -- those fuels.

Any burning of a fuel that creates a carbon
emission is going to be a disaster for the world in the
future and I think we all know that. So cycling down as
quickly as possible is absolutely critical and again not
well described in the plan.

I heard the word "unquantifiable", that results
could be quantifiable. The results were in there that
could be quantifiable and those that are unquantifiable.
I would always challenge the word "unquantifiable".
Again, if it's unquantifiable, it's because we haven't
applied a solution that is data driven and allows us to
get data in results that we can use to quantify that
impact. So I would suggest gently that we shy away from
using words like that and dive into the reason why we feel
we need to.

Other than that, CCAA, Central California Asthma
Collaborative - and I'm the Executive Director of that
entity - stands in support of this plan, recommends it be
adopted, and that we get to work implementing this. So
thank you very much for your time today.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Next will be Tom Helme.
THOMAS HELME: Good morning, everybody, Chair Randolph, Board, staff everybody there and online. My name is Thomas Helme. I'm the co-founder of Valley Improvement Projects, an Environmental Justice Group here in Stanislaus County and the coordinator for California Environmental Justice Coalition.

It was my first time being on the EJAC. And I hadn't before this process heard a lot about carbon capture utilization and storage. I'd heard the concept of capturing carbon, but that was the extent of it. I was perfectly happy working on criteria air pollutants, and contaminated drinking water, and pesticide exposure, and things like that here in Stanislaus. But in the last year, I've learned a lot about CCUS and its potential impacts on communities -- communities like Stanislaus County, which has, you know, projects being proposed. Chevron asking local farmers here about leasing their land to pump carbon underground, and facilities in multiple parts of the county promoting themselves as being on the forefront of CCUS and bringing that to Stanislaus County.

So this is, you know, close to me. And in the last year, the more I've learned about it, the more questions have come up and the more concerns I've had.

So some of those main concerns is that this is a big investment. It's going to take a lot of resources, a
lot of time and money. And we don't want that time and
money competing with the time and money that can be spent
on real renewable energy and real climate solutions that
are going to move away from fossil fuels.

Most of the projects that are being currently
proposed could very well end up being net sources of
carbon, because they're still burning fossil fuels,
burning other types of fuels, and kind of creating this
collateral damage in our quest to battle climate change,
where we can be causing more localized pollution.

A lot of these proposed projects are in
overburdened communities, environmental justice
communities, a lot of them in the San Joaquin Valley where
Stanislaus County is from. We've seen projects in places
like Mendota, McFarland, Delano, and Stockton, which are,
you know, some of the most overburdened, polluted,
impacted communities in the state. And these is -- this
is where we're proposing or seeing projects proposed.

Some of that collateral damage can affect, you
know, local water issues, especially in the Stockton, San
Joaquin, Delta estuary that we just don't know enough
about yet. We heard Chair Randolph actually mentioned in
her opening statement about CCUS is meant some for the
hardest to decarbonize sectors. And we're just not seeing
that. I think industry might have some different ideas on
what they're going to use this technology for. Most of
those projects are being proposed on oil refineries and
fossil fuel related industries, industrial biomass plants,
corn and other types of ethanol plants. And these are --
these are not considered the hardest to decarbonize
sectors and are not necessary to reduce the carbon
emissions from these sectors.

And some of that, like I mentioned, actually
creating more pollution and having that collateral damage
in the fight for -- to stop climate change. So one
example is those biomass plants that many of which in the
valley have gone out of business, because they're
polluting, and community members fought against them, they
weren't economically viable without incentives, and they
went out of business. And, you know, those could very
possibly be reopened to capture the carbon, but they will
still be emitting particulate matter and other pollutants
in those local communities that were mentioned before.

Sort of the same thing with the dairy digesters
that we heard about earlier actually motivating the
creation of more localized pollution, so we can capture
methane and carbon.

So to summarize, and touch on our main asks, we
do not want to see carbon capture used on oil refineries.
We already heard at the Stockton Symposium, Department of
Energy say that CCUS on refineries does not make sense, it's not efficient, and that the solution is to phase out fossil fuel use.

And, in general, we know -- we know projects are happening. We know things are in the works. We need a very robust transparent public process where community members that are going to be in these areas where these projects are proposed can give their input and be made well aware of what is being built and what the results of that is going to be on local air pollution and other pollution. And we need to continue building on those robust regulations, monitoring, oversight, all those things if we are going to move forward with this. And I will -- I will keep it to that for now.

Thank you very much.

OEJ STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JOHNSON:
Thank you. We have two additional EJAC points about tribal engagement and a permanent EJAC.

SHARIFA TAYLOR: Thanks, Trish. So unfortunately Jill is unable to be here, but she did bestow upon me the honor to talk about AB 52 tribal government engagement.

So here I go. AB 52 requires that the State provide consultation on issues that will impact tribal lands and cultural sources. CARB needs to provide meaningful consultation with the 109 federally recognized
It must consider using their experts to fully determine the impacts to tribal lands, including economic and social impacts to each tribe. While it may be a daunting process, it is CARB who has the financial resources to help tribes by initially identifying impacts anticipated to be experienced as a result of the Scoping Plan. It is critical that CARB do its due diligence to limit its impacts on these most vulnerable tribal communities and lands.

That being said, we'd also want to share appreciation for Chair Randolph and the other Board members like Board Member Davina Hurt who attended the Hoopa tribal tour a few weeks ago. And folks will be going back in January to also see Hoopa again and learn more about these resources that are being affected.

So I'm going to pass it on to Luis and Kevin to talk about permanent EJAC. Thank you so much.

LUIS OLMEDO: Good morning. Good morning, Madam Chair and members of the Board. My name is Luis Olmedo, for the record. I'm the Executive Director of Comite Civico del Valle, also a member of the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee.

The Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, EJAC, created to collaborate with the California Air
Resources Board, CARB, to come up with a Scoping Plan to help implement AB 32 and reduce greenhouse gases, GHGs, in California. Throughout the years, EJAC has proven its place as a valuable component of the governance structure of AB 132. The Committee actively worked to set goals and to work those goals, and these goals were achieved.

The Committee showed just how vital it is and could be as an engaged and integral extension of CARB's and the bill's mission to reduce greenhouse gases. EJAC has been able to identify and advise on real-world solutions to reduce the increase of greenhouse gases and exposure to harmful air pollution in California with an emphasis on environmental justice communities.

The Committee has not only been a major resource to the California Air Resources Board, but has also been a tremendous support to the environmental justice communities throughout the state, areas that as we know are often most neglected and need the most attention. Our members being from those communities has ensured the kind of outreach that we fell would lacking without the EJAC in place.

Historically, the EJAC has been convened every five years to develop a set of recommendations. It is how evident that this historical practice only checks the box and provides no avenue for meaningful permanent inclusion
and engagement in the implementation of the Scoping Plan.

On September 13 of 2022, Governor Newsom strengthened the State's commitment to California for all. Governor Newsom said, "In California, we recognize that our incredible diversity is the foundation of our State's strength, growth, and success, and that confronting inequality is not just a moral imperative, but an economic one".

The Environmental Justice Advisory Committee is ready to go on this journey on a permanent basis to be part of the solution as California continues to trailblaze in the practice of including communities in designing the policies that impact them.

In closing, we, Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, on November 30th, 2022 have formally and unanimously agreed that a permanent EJAC is consistent with Governor Newsom's commitment to environmental justice, equity, and addressing racial inequality in the State of California, and by his Executive Order directed all State agencies. Governor Newsom's unequivocal commitment is evident by his appointment of extraordinary leaders, as you Madam Chair Liane Randolph, and the appointment of CalEPA Secretary Yana Garcia, to name two of many.

So before I get to my ask, I did want to thank
Daniela, Chanell and her team, Rajinder and her team, Steve and his entire team to supporting this entire process.

So at this time, Madam Chair, we respectfully ask your support, the support of the Board, the support of the Executive Officer Steve Cliff of establishing a permanent Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, provide the necessary resources and technical assistance to develop a charter that can be brought back to you, Madam Chair and the Board, no later than March 2023. This concludes my comments on behalf of the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee.

So thank you.

JOHN KEVIN JEFFERSON III: Hello. I'm Co-Chair, Kevin Jefferson. I also Co-Chair Bay Area Air Quality Management District as well. I want to talk about the necessity for the permanence of EJAC team.

The tours are giving us some glaring rediscoveries of what's really going on here in our land. We kind of brush over the tours. We ask folks to come. We drive around. We kind of look at them and then we all get back to our happy places and sort of forget about the reality of the situation.

Myself, I was a born in San Francisco in the southeast corridor next to the shipyards. I was born low
birth weight with asthma -- with -- I mean with eczema and anemic. Fifty-four years later, I'm still -- I still have skin issues. When we took this toxic tours, my eczema flared in some areas, tremendous flares in some of the hardest hit areas. So it's real what's going on, but let's think about this.

So we have power plant emissions close to homes and schools. In Wilmington a resident spoke about inhaling toxic refinery emissions when she was pregnant and also about picking up her granddaughters from school within a mile of two refineries. There are actually a total of five massive refineries within 20 miles. Community members have organized around many regulations to try and clean up these refineries, but it doesn't work, because they're inherently polluting, and the oil companies say they don't have space for boiler and heater pollution controls, or not to -- or not to use modified hydrofluoric acid.

When CBE high school youth used the City of Los Angeles for rubber stamping oil drilling projects, the California Independent Petroleum Association filed a SLAPP suit and then said they couldn't pay up the legal fees via bankruptcy. Community residents say health -- community residents say health effects from the local pollution have included early deaths, double or triple cancer, and
respiratory illness rates, birth defects, nose bleeds, debilitating migraines, and aggravated asthma, all of which things that I myself suffer from.

At the end of the day, this is the third iteration of the Plan. We've given many recommendations. We've also done the homework to see that a lot of those recommendations were just words. It wasn't implemented. For our organization to make change, we need permanency. We need to have a permanent relationship with the Board, so that we can continue to do the tours, so that we can continue to find solutions, and so that we can continue to help the humans and the earth.

Along with the tours, we come up with solutions. We talk to the folks. We give them solutions. We provide resources. We implement plans and strategies in real-time, things that we can't really do with this Plan, because its a Plan, and then we talk about it, we do it. But with the EJAC community, we're able to implement change instantly.

Through the support of this, we could do even more. So as we talk about this Plan, as we consider the EJAC recommendations, let's take into consideration all of the other recommendations, but more importantly let's figure out how we can work together to make actual change. We have to go from more than -- we have to go from more
than just words, and pretty conversations, and videos and pictures to change. We need change out there. There are people that are literally dying as we speak and it's not cool, because we are, what, the fifth largest economy in the world. Yet, we cannot find simple solutions to where children are having to run across the street to school, because we can't seem to get our resources together to put a stop sign up. But yet, we could do a CEQA exemption to give oil refineries billions of scenarios to make even more money.

So let's find some ways to work together where we can be capitalistic, but we can also care about the environment, and the humans, and animals, and everybody else that have to coexist, because at the end of the day, we do all coexist. Some live in the hills, some live in the flats. We all bring the -- we all breathe air. We all need water. And we could really, really do this if we partner together.

This EJAC Committee has done some tremendous work. I'm on the third iteration of the Plan. It's been a long time, so it's hard to go back and see all of the work that's gone on, because we sort of live in the moment. But when we get the time to think about all that has been involved with this, solutions, situations, if we just take a moment to step back, see that we do have
brilliant minds, and brilliant times, we can solve these problems, instead of leaving out of here, and then going in 50,000 different directions and forgetting why we were even in this Building. Let's not leave today and forget about that we were here, because every time we forget about something, probably somebody dies, and it's really just that simple.

So let's work together for more than just a few hours and do some stuff. Thank you.

(Applause).

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. All right. Thank you to the members of the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee for all your work and for those comments. And I think we are now ready to move on to public comment and then we will go on to Board questions and discussions after that. So I will turn it over to the Board clerks to call the public commenters.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. We currently have 50 people signed up for in-person comments and we will be closing commenter sign-ups in 30 minutes at 11:15. Our first commenter is Manny Leon.

MANNY LEON: Thank you, Madam Care, members of the Board. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. Manny Leon from the California Alliance for Jobs.

As I've mentioned here in the past, I want to
first state that our industry understands the serious climate issues the Board and State are trying to address, and we're supportive of the need to move forward with the green transition.

To that end, we do have some significant concerns with many of the objectives and actions in the Scoping Plan. Indeed, we do understand as well that the Plan does not provide any mandates, but rather a menu of options. However, to that end, it should be understood that by releasing these recommendations, organizations and individuals all may move forward with exploring these potential recommendations, while many lack detail and fully assess the impacts on existing programs.

First, as going first, I want to echo many of the comments that you'll here today or being stated today specifically how the Plan assumes the State, and regional, and local entities are taking on ongoing capacity, increasing and widening first transportation strategy. Local sales tax measures are well known to provide significant funding to -- for transit operations, ATP projects, and advanced mitigation projects. Cap-and-Trade funding and SB 1 funding goes to transit programs, ATP and transportation planning amongst other things.

Additionally, other significant concerns include proposing applying CAPTI recommendations to all
transportation investments. CAPTI clearly states it's a living and changing document, which makes it unclear how State and regional agencies are -- or regional transportation entities can accurately plan and program funding for projects that involve multi-year processes.

Other major concerns include removing existing Article 19 restrictions on gas tax revenues and authorize for transit and ATP expenditures, also establishing specific criteria for future local sales tax measures. We strongly oppose these items as proposed.

Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have Jonathan Pruitt.

JONATHAN PRUITT: Good morning, Chair Randolph, Board, and CARB staff. My name is Jonathan Pruitt. I'm the new Green Zones Program Manager at CEJA. I'm here today, because I believe that all Californians should live cancer, and asthma, and pollution fee. I believe in California where everyone has the ability to breathe clean air and water and knows that our children will be able to do the same.

First, I want to thank the Boards leadership in improving the final Scoping Plan and definitely urge the permanence of the EJAC for the implementation of the Plan, but this climate plan still includes sky-high targets for
carbon capture and storage, which endangers Californians, especially CCS on refineries and gas power plants, which will just keep those harmful polluters on line. And so I urge the Board to continue the listening to voices and the realities of the frontline Californians as this agency turns to other regulatory processes and to implement the Scoping Plan.

We hope to see, one, a dedicated rulemaking process for carbon capture and storage permitting, two, no CCS on refineries or gas power plants at all, three, reform the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, and four, integrate comprehensive public health equity analysis into the Scoping Plan implementation rulemaking processes, so that we can ensure that California's strategies to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions, also protect the public health of the communities and the environmental justice communities.

And so the decisions on staff and the Board will really determine whether we have a safe and healthy future for all Californians. And so please ensure we are on the right side of history. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Mabel Tsang.

MABEL TSANG: Good morning. My name is Mabel Tsang. I'm the Interim Co-Director and Political Director and I speak today on behalf of the California
Environmental Justice Alliance with a membership of 10 member organizations and representing 30,000 front-line residents.

First, I want to thank you, Chair Randolph, every Board member, and the Chair's office, and the Chair's Executive Officer and staff for your meaningful partnership with frontline communities. This has been a profoundly different year because of your commitment to environmental justice communities to be protected from pollution directly from the source, and that we are equitably included in California's future climate policies.

Not only has your courageous commitment provided environmental justice communities the ability to be heard, but it has also drawn on the generational expertise and the experiences of residents living in California's most dangerous pollution impact zones to inform what has become the most progressive and the most protective Scoping Plan to date for human health and safety. We applaud the bold targets for expanding mass transit, stopping expansion of gas power plants, and an interagency phasedown of oil production.

That said, we look -- we look forward to continue improving the State's Climate Plan that does not subsidize the oil and gas industries by using carbon capture schemes.
to lock in refineries, dirty gas power plants, polluting bioenergy and hydrogen facilities. We urge you to create a dedicated rulemaking process for carbon capture and storage and permitting to ensure the EJ voices be centered and that these projects do not increase air and water pollution in already overburdened communities.

Additionally, we ask that all avenues of equity and access to be made permanent through an expanded EJAC that matches the needs of an interagency climate policy implementation. I add my public comment to the thousands of Californians across the state urging that this Board and the Governor implement an equitable inclusive plan that protects our health and safeguards our climate future.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Kathleen Van Osten.

KATHLEEN VAN OSTEN: Thank you so much. Good morning, Madam Chair and members. Kathleen Van Osten. I represent United Airlines. I absolutely want to thank the Board members and staff for your diligent work on the Scoping Plan and just want to speak to the sustainable aviation fuel and aviation's role in reducing emissions in the coming decades.

Since staff Sustainable Aviation Fuel - I'll call it SAF - was included in the LCFS about seven years ago,
the technology has improved. We've gone from 60 percent carbon emission reductions now to up to 80 percent carbon emission reductions, so technology is improving. We have about a 50 percent particulate matter reduction using SAF. And obviously that will help around -- for those communities around those airports.

I want to jump to the Scoping Plan, where there is a goal of 20 percent electric and hydrogen by 2045. SAF production really needs to be incentivized now, because we don't anticipate large aircraft being able to use electric or hydrogen by 2045. We expect maybe two percent hydrogen. The engineering technology for larger aircraft, we are still at zero. Boeing has spent about 15 years working on this and they still do not have those engineering solutions for hydrogen. There is a concern about supply obviously and infrastructure.

As far as electric, United has invested in electric technologies, smaller aircraft. We should have air taxis hopefully within the next decade. So we just want to make our commitment to you, the Board members and staff. We look forward to working with you as we grow the SAF industry as a bridge to get to those other technologies.

Thank you.
David Asti.

DAVID ASTI: Okay. Good. Good morning, Chair Randolph, and members of the Board, and staff. My name is David Asti. And on behalf of Southern California Edison, I thank you for this opportunity to provide comments, if my voice holds out.

First, SCE strongly supports most of the elements in the proposed final 2022 Scoping Plan released by CARB on November 16th and encourages the Board members to consider its approval. SCE celebrates that the plan includes ambitious and quantifiable building electrification targets. These BE targets will also improve ambient and indoor air quality and contribute towards reducing fossil gas demand in California.

SCE also commends CARB for improving other aspects of the final Plan, such as lowering the forecast for GHG emissions in the electric sector, which further aligns with SCE's pathway 2045 analysis.

Additionally, SCE supports continuing funding for programs that accelerate zero-emission vehicles aligned with the Governor's Executive Order N-79-20 and public process to increase the stringency and scope of LCFS.

SCE stands willing and able to help in the implementation of the goals and invites all stakeholders, including IOUs, State agencies, and environmental...
organizations to work together on an improved permitting process to allow more efficient implementation of electric infrastructure to help decarbonize the state.

Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Shane Ysais.

SHANE YSAIS: Nailed it.

Hello. My name is Shane Ysais from the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice. I wanted to take the time to step back and reflect on just such a great work everyone here has done on the Scoping Plan. I want to personally thank Liane Randolph for coming and visiting us in the Inland Empire and taking a tour of just how marginalized our community is, and just how much help we need from this Scoping Plan. Because as I sit here, our cities like Rialto, Fontana, and so many other cities in the Inland Empire sit at a dangerous level of pollution. And this is needed to save our lives.

Like, we had stated earlier, every second of inaction leads to more pain and suffering in our cities. And I think that this is a good step in the right direction, but we need to further our commitment to bold action and empowerment for these cities. I think we need to stop relying on things like CCS, which has yet to be proven, and things -- and real climate solutions and not fake solutions and false solutions.
Thank you so much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Raquel Mason.

RAQUEL MASON: Hi. Hi, everyone. Thank you so much. My name is Raquel Mason and I'm a resident of Sacramento. I'm here today, because I believe in a California where everyone has the ability to breathe clean air and water, and knows that our children will be able to do the same. I'm grateful for the leadership shown in improving the final Scoping Plan, but this climate plan still includes sky high targets for carbon capture and storage, which will endanger Californians. CCS is a fossil fuel greenwashing tool that will extend the life of polluting oil and gas in California. I urge the Board to continue to -- listening to the voices and reality of the frontline Californians.

As this agency turns to other regulatory processes and to implement the Scoping Plan, we hope to see a dedicated rulemaking process for carbon capture and storage permitting that ensures that CCS projects don't increase air or water pollution in overburdened communities, including no CCS on refineries or gas plants. We hope to see reform for the low carbon fuel standard to improve the health of communities and stop corporate grifters from profiting off public subsidies. A permanent
EJAC and then also an integration of comprehensive public health equity analyses into all of the Scoping Plan implementation rulemaking processes.

The decision made by this Board and staff will have implications that will be felt for multiple lifetimes. It is critical that the health and safety of Californians be centered today and in all the decisions to come. Thank you so much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Ana Gonzalez.

ANA GONZALEZ: All right. Good morning, Chair Randolph, CARB Board, staff, and community here and watching at home. Ana Gonzalez, Executive Director at the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice representing over four million people. But I am first and foremost a mother of a son who has developed asthma due to the environmental impacts we face in our Rialto community, a city that sits in San Bernardino County with the worst air quality in the nation.

I want to extend my gratitude to Chair Randolph and other CARB members for participating in a toxic tour in our back yards. As you saw, we have every polluting industry near our homes and schools. We have an average of 1.2 million truck trips a day. We've had over 150 unhealthy air days this year alone. Our communities are
counting on all of you today to do the right thing and put public health first.

We thank the leadership and staff for the amendments and your commitment to no new gas power plants in California, for the phasedown of oil extraction and refining, and your commitment to investments in mass transit.

Today, we are asking that the EJAC become a permanent -- a permanent committee as part of the Scoping Plan implementation process. We need a commitment to joint frontline communities in saying no to carbon capture on fossil fuel infrastructure, to not relying on polluting hydrogen and biofuels like factory from gas to reach California's climate goals.

Let's look at more responsible alternatives to protect our prime farm lands as we look at regenerative farming to help grow fresh food, but also generate clean energy. Let's work together to create mandates and public health focused guidelines that we can take with us home to hold our local agencies accountable and hold them to protect our right to clean air and healthy thriving communities. Send a message to my son, the 7 out of 10 children, all of the children with asthma in our communities that you do care about their health and their future. I support this Plan. We can do better.
(Applause).

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Paty Lugo.

PATY LUGO (through interpreter): Good morning.

My name is Paty Lugo. I'm a resident of Claremont, California. I'm a mother with two children. The reason why I'm concerned about this subject is that the pollution that is emitted not only affects the lungs and the respiratory system, the risks to health at all moments of life. And this pollution mostly affects communities that have been neglected historically or marginalized. These communities are affected to greater contamination in the air, because they're usually located close to transport corridors and central -- and the areas where there is -- where there is deliveries and loading going on and there isn't the money to move or to adapt to climatic change.

Reducing contamination emitted by vehicles is very important to reduce the pollution in the air.

We need the city, local, State officials and agencies implement adequate regulations to be able to have an ad -- a transportation system that is workable, zero-emissions for trucks and for zero-emission vehicles, implementing norms that -- so that the industry will produce more of this kind of vehicle. These policies and investments also must be sure -- or assure themselves that
workers who don't have access, complete access to resources and opportunities have access to trainings and jobs. And that communities that breathe the dirtiest air is considered as a priority for implementation of electric vehicles, in order to minimize the effects of global warming in our communities, while we're also making sure that millions of people are breathing cleaner air. We need investments in this sense before the money is spent for other fuels that are non-private.

I ask that the EJAC be permanent. And I would like to thank the Committee for the planning of this final version -- this final Plan.

Thank you.

(Applause).

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is John Costantino.

JON COSTANTINO: Good morning. This is Jon Costantino on behalf of a variety of clients. I'm going to speak real quick on behalf of everybody and then I'll switch up to a couple different hats.

Thanks -- we want to thank the staff for all the hard work, the lengthy transparent process that shows how input is allowed to be given, and the cyclical nature and the iterative nature of this process has been appreciated.

First, let me speak on behalf of the Southern
California Public Power Authority, or SCPPA, and thank staff for including revisions to the final Plan, which recognize the success -- the keys to success being a reliable and affordable grid. It's a priority of SCPPA that that pathway to carbon neutrality include both the reliability and affordability of the grid.

Now, I'm going to switch and speak on behalf of a number of clients that are decarbonizing the California economy and they're doing that through innovation, imagination, and investments. These are renewable entities. These are fossil entities that are producing renewable lower carbon technologies, be it Cap-and-Trade LCFS, biofuels, CCS, offsets. There's a lot of work and investment being done. And as Dr. Cliff mentioned, the third pillar is markets and price of carbon. And that stable policy signal is important to keep the private capital flowing and reduce the risk associated with these investments.

And then I'll make one last final comment before I wish you a Happy Holidays, is that AB 32 also had, besides the EJAC, something called the ETAAC. It's a group of folks that have academic and other expertise into how the markets should and could work. And we would support the continuation of that group.

Thank you.
TANYA DeRIVI: Good morning, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. I'm Tanya DeRivi with WSPA.

As the Board prepares to adopt the final 2022 Scoping Plan update, WSPA reiterates the importance of California's climate change goals and continues to support a cost-effective and technology feasible approach to achieve them, as called for in AB 32. This is why we have steadfastly encouraged CARB to consider fuel and technology-neutral market-based mechanisms that would provide greater flexibility towards achieving air quality and GHG reduction benefits at lower costs versus the proposed strategy.

We appreciate CARB's acknowledgement that CCS, hydrogen, and other low-carbon technologies, like renewable diesel, are necessary options to contribute to and achieve carbon neutrality. However, without a significant effort to streamline project permitting across the state, we are concerned that California's incredibly ambitious schedule to reduce emissions will not be feasible on the timelines envisioned.

Implementing the Scoping Plan will pose substantial feasibility challenges, including uncertainty for deploying an unprecedented level of new technologies.
and associated grid infrastructure, CCS deployment, reducing VMT, and consideration of leakage risks. We do appreciate CARB's recognition that a complete phaseout of oil and gas extraction and refining by 2045 is not feasible, especially given California's role as an net exporter of fuels, which in conjunction with implementation of the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, can secure important regional emission reductions.

As we submit written comments today, we wanted to raise a general concern about the insufficient time allotted to stakeholders to review the final Plan before this Board considers adoption of it, particularly given the significant changes to the modeling assumptions, actions, and legislation compared to the draft Plan. Our comments are therefore limited in scope.

WSPA looks forward to working with CARB staff as we move into the regulatory phase of implementation.

Thank you and Happy Holidays.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Olivia Seideman.

OLIVIA SEIDEMAN: Hello. My name is Olivia Seideman with Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability.

While we appreciate that the Plan has ambitious targets for VMT reductions and no new gas power plants,
the plant largely fails communities across inland California, communities who for far too long have borne the disproportionate burdens of both polluting industries and the effects of the climate crisis.

First, CARB must improve the LCFS Program to ensure that it is effectively reaching our climate goals while also promoting environmental justice. In the current LCFS, dairy manure-derived biomethane is considered carbon negative -- a carbon negative fuel, which is both inaccurate and creates massive profit potential for the production of that manure and consequent methane, water, and air pollution.

CARB must address the perverse outcomes of this program by eliminating factor farm gas from the program or at very least eliminating consideration of the voided methane, ensuring that alleged emission reductions would not have happened without LCF credits, calculating the full and accurate life cycle analysis of biogas production and deployment, and prohibiting fuels and pathways that impact water and air pollution in communities.

Furthermore, continuing the practices of relying on biogas to solve dairy methane problems is not working. Instead, we must directly regulate emissions as we do in other industries, which CARB has the authority to do beginning in 2024.
Accordingly, CARB should begin a rulemaking process in 2023 to develop an effective regulatory scheme to ensure requisite methane emission reductions from livestock operations. Second, the Scoping Plan relies too much on engineered carbon removal to reach GHG emission targets. CCUS prolongs the life of fossil fuel infrastructure. It uses large quantities of electricity and threatens to prolong and even increase pollution in already environmentally overburdened communities.

California's climate strategies must prioritize direct emissions reductions and natural carbon sequestration. And CCUS technology should not be used on refineries or other fossil fuel infrastructure.

While we are skeptical of the usage of any engineered carbon strategies, we urge a separate carbon capture storage rulemaking process that ensures that any CCUS projects have strong protections for impacted communities, including requirements for individual projects to not only not increase localized pollution, but actually have a plan in place to reduce it.

Finally, we have serious concerns about CARB's planned reliance on hydrogen as a potential replacement fuel, especially those produced by fossil fuel or biomethane produced hydrogen.

Thank you.
BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Anabel Marquez.

ANABEL MARQUEZ (through interpreter): Hello. My name is Anabel Marquez. I come from Shafter. I am here, because I am against this new method for carbon sequestration. My community of Shafter and myself have fought for 10 years to be able to put in fracking in Kern County, which is my county. Carbon sequestration will become one more battle for me and for my community, whether it's 10 years or however long God allows us, because we have to leave a better world. If industries don't do anything in order not to contaminate, we won't stop fighting.

Thank you.

(Applause).

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Minerva Hernandez.

MINERVA HERNANDEZ (through interpreter): Hello. My name is Minerva Hernandez. I have also come from Shafter City and I am also against carbon sequestration. I have been suffering from asthma for many years and other respiratory problems. That's why I've joined this cause and why I'm against carbon sequestration.

Thank you for your attention.

(Applause).

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.
Maricruz.

FELIPA TRUJILLO (through interpreter): Good morning. My name is Felipa Trujillo. I live in Shafter, California. It's a very small community with 17,000 residents. And there's more than 250 oil rigs. It's very polluted there. I don't agree with carbon sequestration.

Thank you.

(Appause).

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Was Maricruz Ramirez here?

MARICRUZ RAMIREZ: Yeah, I'm here. Sorry. I just switched since the -- they were all speaking Spanish. Yeah, my name is Maricruz Ramirez. I'm a community organizer with the Center on Race, Poverty, and the Environment. I come to you from nearly 300 miles away in the Central Valley to highlight the fact that if we expect to stop climate change, we cannot allow any CCS on refineries.

Simply put, CCS is a bad idea. Instead, phasing out natural gas power plants is a win for climate and for frontline communities. CCS worsens pollution. It's risky and it would rely on extensive new infrastructure. CCS proponents claim that geologic sequestration is proven, but it is impossible to monitor the complex leak pathways. CARB must prioritizes other direct emission reduction
strategies instead of CCS in all sectors. After all, CCS will prolong and lock in future emissions of carbon and other greenhouse gases from existing point sources. Those same sources will keep spewing other pollution into overburdened EJ communities, which is the exact opposite of what those communities need.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Sarah Deslauriers.
SARAH DESLAURIERS: Hi. My name is Sarah Deslauriers and I'm with the California Association of Sanitation Agencies serving as the Climate Change Program Manager. I just want to say good morning to Chair Randolph, and Board members, and staff. We represent over 90 percent of the sewered population treating society's waste we all flush to protect public health and the environment. And we do this while recovering renewable resources including non-fossil renewable wastewater derived biogas and biosolids, closing the loop of the ecosystem in which we leave and enabling that circular economy.

We fully support CARB's pursuit of carbon neutrality by 2045 and we want to thank the Board for directing staff to work with the wastewater sector during the October 27th public hearing on the ACF regulations, or Advanced Clean Fleet regulations, to address the
challenges of and need for flexibility to implement Senate Bill 1383, which is key to reducing statewide methane emissions.

We respectfully request the CARB Board direct to staff to document that support expressed for the municipal wastewater sector in the Scoping Plan update in Table 2. -- or -1 in the short-lived climate pollutants section of chapter four, specifically maintaining current uses of renewable non-fossil biogas for sector resilience and supporting the development of zero-emission technologies and markets. Without the markets for byproducts of co-digestion, biogas -- the biogas and biosolids. The wastewater agencies will not be able to feasibly accept and recycle diverted organic food waste towards Senate Bill 1383 mandates for 2025.

We also request staff cite the benefits of land-applying biosolids toward achieving the targets of the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy, achieving carbon sequestration across California landscapes, and improving the soil health. We ask that staff include citations we provided and comments in the natural and working lands section of chapter four in the Scoping Plan update with the intent to incorporate the California based research quantifying those benefits in modeled scenarios.
We appreciate the opportunity to comment and your partnership in protecting public health and the environment and increasing community resilience.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Refugio Valencia.

REFUGIO VALENCIA (through interpreter): I'm here.

Good morning. I'm Refugio Valencia. Good morning to everybody in the committee. I come from the south of Kern County.

Just like the others who spoke, this is the third time that I've come to this forum as this one is. Unfortunately, I've had -- I have had the experience of working in different valleys in agriculture. Interestingly, I was involved in movements that were aimed at preventing the application of pesticides, trees, and all kinds of fruit.

And now I've been working in the south of San Joaquin Valley for 14 years and every year I've noticed how the pollution has gotten worse. So what I would like to ask is have rules limiting pollution been applied, because the results demonstrate that they have not. Suddenly, there's information saying that it is being controlled that it is -- that it's better, but the list of people who are sick show that that's not true.

So I have a question about the sequestration of
that kind of contaminant. I agree that there needs to be innovation, but I don't think that it's the time to innovate in this field with this sort of heat that is being caused by pollution. What has happened is a reimplementation of what is already in place, because what I've seen -- what I've heard and seen is that the -- that rules that are supposed to address pollution haven't been implemented.

Some years ago I was at a meeting with a lot of committee members. I don't know if it was in Stockton or in Merced. We were talking about the burning of trees, because in Kern and Tulare counties people in the agriculture field cut down trees and they burn them down. They burn them and I have got -- I've learned that that isn't permitted.

So I asked one of the commissioners in this forum dealing with agriculture, whether they were doing anything to prevent the burning down of almond trees and other trees.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: That concludes your time.

REFUGIO VALENCIA (through interpreter): And he answered no. I'm assuming that that law is being respected.

Okay. Thank you.
BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.
Next is Chris Reardon.
(Applause).
CHRIS REARDON: Madam Chair, members, my name is Chris Reardon. I represent the California Farm Bureau here today.

As you might imagine, we have -- I know that we've testified previously. We've also, with a coalition of our partners in agriculture, have written detailed comments related to this Scoping Plan. I'm just here today to reinforce the importance of our incentive-based efforts that we've historically used in California over the last 30 to 40 years. They've been enormously successful. Started with Carl Moyer. They included digesters, manure management, healthy soils, and FARMER.

So I hope as we -- as we get into the regulatory -- the next phase in the regulatory side of the equation that that will be a significant factor in this proceeding forward. We also hope that you'll have an accessible tracking mechanism to measure the progress of these incentives, where we can measure and review them on a regular basis, and also track monies that we get from our friends at the federal government and additional resources, moneys, local government, et cetera. So I wanted to thank you. And again, we look forward to the
regulatory portion next year.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

And as a reminder, speaker sign-ups closed at 11:15.

Our next speaker is Maritza Garcia.

MARITZA GARCIA: I'm the only one that doesn't need interpretation. Thank you though. Appreciate you.

Hello. My name is Maritza Garcia. I'm a promoter with the Environmental Health Coalition, as well as a resident in Logan Heights down in San Diego.

Firstly, I'd like to thank Chair Randolph and Board for the changes made to the Climate Plan to reduce vehicles miles traveled. I am here along with other members of San Diego to talk about the 10 transit lines that we've been working on. It is no secret that in my community of Logan Heights it's heavily polluted.

Just look at the high rates of hospital visits that our members need to go to the -- due to asthma and other respiratory complications and can really see how bad it gets for us.

That is why actions like these to help reduce pollution are most important to communities like mine. I'm hopeful that this plan will be an effective way to fight against climate change. But that will not happen
unless we continue to push for improvements, especially when it comes to mass transit. Like many in my community, a vehicle is not always accessible. And it's forced us to use public transportation and rely on that. Unfortunately, due to long wait times, tagged buses, and other various delays that occur, this form of transportation is not the most reliable. And at times I'm forced to pay for a rideshare service or asked to borrow a vehicle.

Improvements like adding electric buses to the existing routes allow for more frequency because of its reduced diesel emissions. Having a reliable transit system will not only reduce traffic and pollution, but it will also bring many more opportunities for working families and give people time back that is otherwise lost waiting for the next bus or trolley. These improvements are a necessity and I urge you to consider making them.

Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Esperanza Gonzalez.

THE INTERPRETER: And Esperanza will reading, so the interpreter will wait a moment and then what -- the prepared comments.

ESPERANZA GONZALEZ(through interpreter): My name is Esperanza Gonzalez. I am a resident of the community,
First, thank you to the Committee and to CARB for your support of public transportation in this Plan for the climate. In San Diego, we have a public transportation system which is inefficient for many years has been. Same service, same infrastructure, even though the population every day is growing and there are also -- there's lots of jobs in the hotel industry and facto -- in the -- in factories, and construction, et cetera.

I am somebody who uses public transportation and have for more than 30 years. And I know what it's like to walk at night with my family. I know of friends who leave at midnight or come back early in the morning and who -- or who stay in their work or stay on the bus stops waiting for the bus service and public transportation.

This wouldn't have happen if we had 24-hour service. We would have people who are working. We'd have more people working, less traffic, and cleaner air. I would like you to take these ideas as a suggestion for your plan, which is very important and will be a benefit to millions of people in California and will help battle climate change.

We need to change the trans -- public transport system so it's more efficient, especially in -- or as they -- as it would be in big cities. We need night
services. Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Maricela Ramirez.

MARICELA RAMIREZ (through interpreter): My name is Maricela Ramirez. I am here from San Diego. I am a member of the Coalition organization of Environmental Health. I have been living in the City Heights community for eight years.

We support the climate plan to reduce VMTs, because public transportation is a vital service and it needs more investments and funds. Thank you, Director and Board -- CARB Board for supporting your -- the public transportation and the climate plan. Personally, I am greatly benefited from public transportation, because I have a 15-year old son who uses public transportation every day to go to school. Financially, it is a great benefit to have this program that offers free passes for young people, because I don't have enough money to pay this fee every month.

Many parents are in the same situation that I am and they are also benefiting a lot from the free pass program. That is for young people, because most of us work and we can't take our kids to school ourselves. These types of programs are extremely important in our community. And I would like this program, the one that offers free passes for young people, to be extended to
other cities. One suggestion that I have is to consider
this to be offered free passes to young adults up to 24
years of age. You have the power to make all of these
very important proposals a reality. And with your help,
we will able to -- be able to achieve them.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Iris Contreras.

IRIS CONTRERAS (through interpreter): Hello. My
name is Iris Contreras and I am here from San Diego. I am
a resident of the community of City Heights for more than
22 years. And I participate with the Coalition of
Environmental Health.

We support the goals of the climate plan to
reduce VMT. I personally have used transportation for
more than 15 years to take my children to their medical
appointments. One of my children has special needs. One
of the difficulties that I face many times was when I
would take my son with heavy medical equipment and other
personal items, sometimes I would miss the bus and I would
have to wait more -- I would have to wait 30 minutes more
and that would make me arrive to my appointments late.
And sometimes I would be doing this under extreme
temperatures, which wouldn't help my situation. I know
that there are a lot of people out there who share these
experiences, but cannot be here to tell their stories.
I would like to recommend that public transportation is more frequent and that you should invest more funds in our communities. Your plan would help for these measures and many other measures become a reality throughout the entire state. You have the power to reach these necessary goals for the well-being of all of California. That's why attentively I am making this call with my head held high and I know that together we can reach it.

Thank you very much.

(Appause).

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Alicia Sanchez.

ALICIA SANCHEZ (through interpreter): Good morning. My name is Alicia Sanchez. I'm resident of National City and a promoter of EHC.

Thank you, Chair Randolph and CARB for supporting public transportation in the Plan. I support the goals that the Plan has to reduce VMT, because I -- because public transportation is an essential service and it needs more funding. I am here representing my community to ask you to increase or make changes to the schedule of the bus to every 10 minutes, because in order to get to our jobs, schools, other places, like medical appointments, and routine purchases that we need to make, we have to use
Therefore, it has to be more frequent, because in some part of our communities, the bus doesn't get there until half an hour or every hour, and that causes some people to use their vehicles instead, which leads to more traffic on the streets and freeways. This leads to a lot of pollutants in our communities, which is harmful to our health.

I personally use the bus frequently to get to work. It takes me up to two hours to get there, because I have to use a trolley to use the bus. And if I'm like just one minute, that mean that I am going to get there late to work. But if there was a faster transportation, that would help all of us get to our destinations on time. Therefore, I hope that you take into consideration our needs and that you can help us, so that public transportation is more efficient and more frequent for all of California.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Margarita Moreno.

MARGARITA MORENO(through interpreter): Good morning. My name is Margarita Moreno. And I would thank Chair Randolph - I'm sorry, my English is very bad - and CARB. I would like to thank you for giving priority to
public transportation in this Plan. I am here to ask for strategies to be developed against the implementation, against the launching when the projects are implemented to reduce the gases -- greenhouse gases. I am a resident of National City and a promoter of EHC and I have fought hard for public transportation within my community.

By giving priority to public transportation, we need to make sure that our communities are not displaced. Given that when new lines are built or there is an improvement within the community, this results in that a lot of people, especially the low-income people, have to abandon their homes, because the rent increases. I have examples of friends and neighbors who have had to leave their homes because other people go and ask for their houses or the homeowners, ask for their houses to be vacated, so that they can rent to other people at a higher rent.

One of my colleagues who also participated with us in EHC, she had to leave National City to a different neighborhood because she couldn't pay the rent. We would love to keep living within our communities. It is the home of our children where they have lived for the most part of their lives. That's why I'm asking for you to avoid displacement within the communities. I hope that you consider our requests and thank you very much.
BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Kyle Heiskala.

KYLE HEISKALA: Hello. I'm Kyle Heiskala, advocate with Environmental Health Coalition. You've just heard from many of our community leaders just how important mass transit is and is a critical solution to the climate crisis. The 10 transit lifelines that they were referencing are grounded in the leaders from these communities of City Heights, National City, and Barrio Logan.

Thank you to Chair Randolph and the CARB Board for listening to us and working with our community to improve this Plan. While this Plan is not perfect, it is offering what's possible for environmental justice communities to have mass transit solutions, especially celebrating the increase in vehicle miles traveled from 12 percent to 25 percent reductions by 2030, paving the way for California to invest in mass transit.

Our future doesn't need to gamble on technologies like carbon capture as much as we need a shift in transportation and funding. In San Diego, over 70 percent of jobs are not accessible by transit and our communities are crying out for affordable reliable mass transit solutions. And making these investments is good for the economy, creates jobs, and offers access to opportunity.
like nothing else can. A reliable transit trip, as you have heard, can make the difference in low-income families, lives to be able to make it to work, jobs, doctors appointments, and there's more work ahead to implement this Plan.

The Environmental Health Coalition is ready to continue to with other EJ advocates and CARB to ensure that these goals become a reality and we have a long work ahead of us. Thank you for this opportunity and we hope to ensure that every Californian has the opportunity to live in a clean and safe environment with mass transit and without harm from pollution.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Evan Edgar.

EVAN EDGAR: I'm hear to talk about the good, the bad, and the ugly.

I've been independent hauler, independent composters for the last 30 years and this is my fourth Scoping Plan. And we've been decarbonizing for 30 years and we are the early adopters of so many programs. We are circular economy now and we can't wait till 2045. We have that. We're net zero now. We're carbon negative now. Ninety-nine percent reduction in NOx since 1990. Organic composters based upon zero-waste programs for 1383 and we
feed hungry people as part of the edible food recovery program for 1383.

So the good. A lot of good work here, the fourth Scoping Plan. I want to thank CARB for the SB 1383 fleet workshop that will happen on Monday and we're looking forward to working with staff. The best part about the Scoping Plan is the natural and working lands for compost use. I support every EJAC recommendations for regenerative agriculture. So we've been doing that as independent composters and life cycle assessment for pesticides, for a thank you, EJAC, for great work on natural and working lands.

Now, the bad, the repurpose of RNG to highest -- to hard decarbonized industries. We've been doing this for 30 years. We want our RNG to go to the highest and best use. For over 30 years, we've been decarbonizing as early adopters. We spent a billion dollars on anaerobic digestion in fleet in order to be the most cost effective program. So we undo that.

So the bad part is that you want to repurpose our gas in order to put in a pipeline that we use on-site. So let's use highest and best use and not have a leakage into other nations. By having a ZEV economy, you're telling us to get off our circular economy to a linear ZEV economy.

And now the ugly. The Governor has $10 billion
in the ZEV economy to mine our way out of climate change. We can't dig up the Congo. We can't dig up first nations of Canada to make batteries, which are 60 to 90 on a carbon intensity scale. We support EJAC on a life cycle assessment for ZEV batteries. So we support environmental justice for all, not just Californians, but for all people of the world.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Kristian Nuñez.

KRISTIAN NUÑEZ: Hello. Good morning.

My name is Kristian Nuñez. I am a resident in the City of Ventura and Policy Advocate with the non-profit organize CAUSE.

I left my home in Ventura County earlier today at 3 a.m. and traveled 400 miles to be here and to speak on the CARB Scoping Plan, because there needs to be more ambitious plans to stop the ongoing environmental injustices in California and to ultimately prevent even worse environmental impacts that many communities of color are facing today throughout the central coast.

I currently live in what is considered an incineration zone within my community in Ventura, and this is because a SoCalGas converter station sits within a mile radius of my home, near other residential homes, and
directly across the street from an elementary school. And if this converter station were to malfunction, we would all be affected even more so than what already currently leaks into our community's air from this facility, which to know some of these leaks are known to cause life-long respiratory issues amongst many other severe health effects.

No other converter station in California or in the county is situated so close to homes where families and children live and play. Ventura residents like myself are disheartened and quite honestly disappointed that these types of facilities are allowed to operate when various environmental risks are known to affect our local environment and community's health.

What the community on the west side of Ventura and many others in the State of California need is 100 percent zero emissions, clean renewable electricity by 2035, and no new gas plants in order to ensure frontline communities do not suffer from long-term health issues associated with toxic air pollution. We also cannot rely on false solutions like carbon capture that would keep these polluting sites operating online.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Fabiola Gómez.
FABIOLA GÓMEZ: Good morning. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I name is Fabiola Gómez. I am a resident of Santa Paula, California, and I am with the organization CAUSE. I’ve traveled 400 miles from my EJ community of Santa Paula in Ventura County to speak at this meeting, because our town has been experiencing extreme heat waves, which has been affecting our community.

My community has little to no resources for extreme heat, which even when it's one of the hottest cities in our county. Our city is mostly farmworker communities and low-income families, who suffer the most with extreme heat. Our students during the summer and fall have what they call heat days. Schools close early when temperatures are above 90 degrees. Students after having those heat days go home with no cooling centers to go to. I remember being in their shoes when I was in high school. My family didn't have AC at home. I remember not being able to concentrate on my homework, because of the heat. Often enough, my siblings and I found ourselves in the nearby Vons market to get AC.

Other communities of interest are farmworkers. They have little to no shade during their breaks, suffering from heat strokes and other heat-related illnesses. My dad, as a farmworker, I see his health...
declining, because of how often he is exposed to extreme
heat, extreme sun exposure, and all while doing hard
physical labor. This is not just my story. Hundreds of
families are facing these same challenges.

These examples have been going on for way too too
long and have been getting significantly worst. Like many
other EJ communities, Santa Paul has been a sacrifice zone
for way too long. With hundreds of oil drilling machines
around our city, it is time that our city and our
community gets protected. CARB needs to create more
ambitious plans to stop the environmental injustices going
on in our state and prevent the worst impacts of the
climate catastrophe. I ask that we invest in renewable
energy and not use carbon capture technology that will
extend the life of oil gas infrastructure in my community.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Sofia Magallon.

SOFIA MAGALLON: Good afternoon. Thank you for
the opportunity to speak. My name is Sofia Magallon. I
am a resident of Oxnard, California, and I'm with the
organization CAUSE in the Central Coast and a member of
Regenerate California.

My community of Oxnard, California in Ventura
County has a population of 80 percent people of color and
is surrounded by fossil fuel plants a Superfund site, and a port that continually leaches heavy levels of diesel exhaust. In 2017, Oxnard residents advocated to stop bidding -- the building of a new 262 megawatt natural gas peaker plant Puente and won this victory. I want to appreciate the Board for -- Board adopting no new gas plants and setting strong interim targets for winding down gas power plants, which will protect the health of thousands of residents in EJ communities such as mine.

But this climate plan still includes extremely high targets for carbon capture and storage, which will endanger Californians and undermine both the hard work of CARB and EJ activists as unproven and expensive CCS will extend the life of harmful polluting refineries and gas plants in California.

I also respectfully urge CARB to achieve environmental justice by adopting the Advanced Clean Fleets ZEV alternative that meets 100 percent ZEV medium- and heavy-duty truck sales by 2036 rather than 2040. I also ask that CARB lowers the high priority fleet threshold for Class 7, 8 tractors from 50 to 10 trucks.

In Oxnard, hundreds of heavy-duty diesel trucks travel daily from the local Port of Hueneme through our neighborhoods directly parallel to homes and sensitive receptors, including eight elementary schools within two
miles from the port, one being the elementary school where my mom works. Diesel exhaust is responsible for about 70 percent of cancer risk related to air toxins in California low-income communities. Two teachers at my mom's elementary school have unfortunately passed away from cancer within the last three years after working at that elementary school for a decade. I fear for my mom's health to a great degree as well.

Our Planning Commission just voted to allow the Port to expand 34 acres of imported car storage space, which will increase the number of diesel trucks on the road.

Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Daniel Segura.

DANIEL SEGURA: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and Board members. My name is Daniel Segura and I'm coming to you today from Santa Maria, a city in Santa Barbara County down in the central coast. I'm a local community organizer working with youth, young adults, and farmworkers primarily through a non-profit called CAUSE.

I'm here today to start off by saying that I am equally advocate for the agriculture industry as I am for environmental justice. After all, California does feed the world.
If you've had a meal with strawberries, lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, or a bunch of other produce any time recently, it's possible your food was picked or packaged by my dad, my grandparents, or any one of the numerous friends and family members I have working in the fields of California.

It's also possible that they were transported to your local grocery store or to your house by one of the hundreds of diesel trucks that drive through my neighborhood every day. Even if they didn't come from my valley, wherever your food was grown, it was likely sprayed with the same pesticides that drift into my little brother's elementary school, my student's high school, and the same pesticides that my mom breathed in while working in the fields carrying me up until the third trimester, resulting into severe impacts to both of our health to this day.

Agriculture has always been a part of my life and continues to be deeply engrained into the livelihoods of my family. That's why it's important to let you know that this plan does not touch on agriculture nearly enough. Instead, CARB plans to rely on climate dead-ends that allow agricultural corporations to worsen our air quality through the use of dairy biogas and biomethane. That's just one example of some of the flaws I see, which I think...
Sofia the previous speaker summed up a lot more for me.

Meanwhile, the children in my community are being exposed to harmful chemicals simply by receiving an education while their parents' health is deteriorating at an even more alarming rate. Respiratory health conditions are very common for us and it should not be this way. The bottom line is that the regulations and policies you are recommending are not reflecting the necessary steps that we need to take to protect our families and marginalized communities. We deserve clean air too. Do not forget about us.

Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank.

Scott Chavez.

SCOTT CHAVEZ: CARB members, thank you for having me today. My name is Scott Chavez. I'm the Senior Vice President of Clean Star Products, a California environmental company. I have a background in manufacturing and the petroleum industry.

Reasons why I'm here today, I was presented the opportunity three years ago to make a difference in the environment today, not just in California but worldwide. Due to the organic nature of our products and knowing that it qualifies for the carbon credits, it is the main reason I'm here today.
Our product is the only fuel lubricant and engine oil that has been certificated as a green product. No other product of this nature can make this claim. This product can help save our coal industry as well. By removing harmful sulfur from coal is a game changer.

Leading Russian scientists have said our products in a white paper showing it eliminated sulfur extensively and could not believe their own results. This is not some type of snake oil. It is real science that can cut harmful emissions and fossil fuels now. The proof such as this and white papers from the science community, large industry and world leaders abroad say our products do what they claim. Is it safe? Yes, it has a shipping 65 classification making it safe to transport on planes as well, documented green certified, and carbon credit qualifier.

Legacy. California is the model for many environmental issues, resources, and regulations for this nation. Please consider an exemption for our products to help the state of California to reduce its carbon footprint and help save many energy industries around the world.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. That concludes your time.

SCOTT CHAVEZ: Thank you.
BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next we have Richard Skaggs.

RICHARD SKAGGS: Good afternoon, Board members. Thank you for having me here. I've spent a lot of time in Sacramento. I was one of the appointees of Curt Pringle, Speaker of the House, to serve on the Inspection and Maintenance Committee. I've served in Washington D.C., spoke at the United Nations on acid rain in 1979. I go all the way back to 19 -- in the '60s before most of you were born. We started an environmental task force. And in the '70s we started working with the Air Resource Board and AQMD. We found that the refineries were putting acid in the rain -- I mean, in the sky, mixing with the rain, and causing acid rain. There was no regs to prevent the oil companies from doing that. Well, thanks to the Air Resource Board, AQMD, they joined in with us and eventually we closed that refinery down. That was in Carson, California. I served on the environmental task force for many years in Carson. I served in Sacramento eight years.

But what we found that the problem was in the refineries the fuel. The truck industry, the bus industry who's working with us, I served as their environmental person in the United Bus Owners of America, California Bus Association. Our goal was to clean up the fuel, forcing
the refineries to do that. We would get cetane. I don't know if a lot of you know what cetane is. It's almost like octane. But they would give us 40, 41, 42 when they should have been giving 52 and up. Well, we forced them into that.

We finally found a produce that we thought that would help cleaning up that fuel. It was Omstar D-1280X. I worked in the Omstar development of new products. And we were able to get the City of Los Angeles to test it. They tested it for 10 years. They lowered the emissions by 89 percent and gave back 11 percent fuel economy, but tore an engine out after a million miles and no wear.

So we brought it to the Air Resource Board. They tested it twice. Anyway, I think that we should consider giving the truck, bus, and the farm people an exemption using this clean burning diesel fuels from not only Porsche but Exxon who's coming out with a green fuel that is going to be lower emissions than what we're asking today.

Thank you very much for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have George Paskalov.

GEORGE PASKALOV: Yeah. My name is George. I'm actually a PhD in plasma science. And what Richard just said, we developed a few different technologies. The
latest in years, we are working with mostly environmental projects trying to help, you know, to decrease the carbon and et cetera. It's long-term projects and short-term. Long term, we do waste to energy, so we can recycle the used motor oil, tires, and et cetera, at least until we just finish the system. Just week ago for Singapore government, tire recycling, they are making carbon black and synthetic gas, which is still useful further out of waste.

But the short-term, which we have, Omstar Environmental Products, we can use tomorrow. We calculate how much gasoline we can save. And every gallon we are not burning, we are not making the carbon. And on this San Bernardino, LA County, Orange County burning millions of gallons of gasoline and diesel. And if you save 10 percent, it's a conservative number 10 percent, sometimes we got 20. We can actually save, you know, five million tons of CO2 per year tomorrow morning, not 2025.

So what I'm trying to say that we are working with -- now with the government of Singapore. And they start with the fuel savings. Finally, they said you know what, fuel savings it's okay. Let's talk about the carbon credit applications. Let's talk about the carbon emissions, zero emissions, et cetera. So they generate the program, which invite us to help them. And we in
California, we will be very happy to share all this information, technology, products, and everything with you guys, and actually move forward in California, not only in Singapore, not only in Europe, not only in Indonesia this year.

Anyway, thank you so much for your time and definitely we can give you supporting documents, and testing, and everything what is required, please.

Just give us a kind of idea if you're interested or not. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Tony Marks.

TONY MARKS: Hello. Thank you for having me.

California markets itself an international climate leader, but as we've heard from frontline communities here today, the Scoping Plan continues to favor the economic growth of oil and gas industry by relying heavily on carbon capture. We've heard from WSPA itself that they -- that they're grateful that the Plan relies on false solutions like CCS, that oil and gas has pushed with all their economic might to continue the growth of their profit margins here in California and beyond. The Plan's reliance on growth or oil and gas profits is a glaring contradiction and counteracts regulatory authority of the CARB.
What is occurring here is a classic case of what economists call regulatory capture. It's no wonder that CARB has adopted carbon capture, given that the agency staff itself seem to have been captured by oil and gas lobbyists. CARB should not on establish a permanent EJAC, but should hire EJ staff with significant power to prevent the adoption of unproven pet projects of big oil and agriculture by CARB.

Many have -- many here may think that EJ groups are foolish and uneducated if we call for the elimination of economic growth goals in the California Climate Policy like this Plan, but that truly would make California a leader internationally.

And to end, I want to finish with a quote by Secretary General of the UN António Guterres just a couple weeks ago. He wrote -- he said that, "With our bottomless appetite for unchecked and unequal economic growth, humanity has become a weapon of mass extinction. We are treating nature like a toilet and ultimately we are committing suicide by proxy, because the loss of nature and biodiversity comes with a steep human cost, a cost we can measure in lost jobs, hunger, disease, and death", just like the people behind me are trying to represent.

Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.
Next is John Blue.

JOHN BLUE: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and Board members. My name is John Blue with Acorn West Associates. What a long road. I just -- I was on staff at CalEPA when we did the first AB 32 Scoping Plan and that seems like a lifetime ago.

As we pause at this milestone, I want to heap praise on staff, Board members, activists, lobbyists, and members of the public who devoted thousands of hours in getting us to this point, especially to staff who have suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous aspersions as they work to make numbers and the policies lineup with the desired dowels, including last minute goals logged in by the Governor.

Obviously, adoption of this Plan is just a commencement of the challenges ahead. I look forward to working with staff and community members as we dig into the rulemakings needed to implement the goals to implement the plan. As difficult as this process has been, it is just a plan and we will not reduce a single ton of carbon emissions -- and it will not reduce a single ton of carbon emissions. For this reason, I am looking forward to working with staff, local government, stakeholders, and policymakers to easing the path to building the infrastructure we'll need to get the energy and climate
future we desire.

I'd also like to give a shout-out to Stanley Young. It's been a pleasure working with him over the years and I wish him well.

(Spoke in Spanish).

JOHN BLUE: Thank you.

(Appause).

THE INTERPRETER: And for you information his comment, thank you to all of our friends from Kern and Tulare County for your hard and for being here. This is what's going to change the world. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. Next is Fariya Ali.

FARIYA ALI: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and Board members. My name is Fariya Ali speaking on behalf of Pacific Gas and Electric.

As California's largest energy provider, PG&E embraces its foundational role in helping transition the state to a decarbonized and more climate resilient economy. We believe CARB's Scoping Plan establishes the right framework for mid-century carbon neutrality, leading with significant economy-wide emissions reductions and balancing remaining emissions with carbon removal.

While the key pillars of a carbon neutral economy are clear, the exact mix of strategies, timing, and
technologies cannot be foreseen two decades in advance. Implementation needs to be nimble and incorporate new information as it emerges. As such, it is important to deploy a range of approaches this decade to learn what is working and where adjustments will need to be made.

As we turn to execution of the Scoping Plan, I would like to call out three themes for the State to focus on: one, continued and even closer coordination across the State's energy agencies to ensure consistent policies and funding to support them; two, evaluating electric grid reliability to ensure that as more sectors electrify, we can provide sufficient and reliable energy when and where it is needed; and three, centering affordability of energy bills and an equitable distribution of the cost and benefits of this historic transformation.

In particular, in order to creditably advance sustainable electrification of other sectors, electric rates need to be lowered than those of incumbent fuels and provide not just a decarbonization incentive, but an economic incentive to electrify. We look forward to continuing to work with our agency partners and our customers to help achieve the vision set forth in the 2022 Scoping Plan and we support its adoption today.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Tyrone Thompson.
TYRONE THOMPSON: Thank you, Madam Chair and members of the Board. I'm Tyrone Thompson, the President of Clean Star Products, a California environmental company. I retired from NBC Universal Studios E! News after 15 years for this environmental pursuit. It means something to me. After reading all the certified reports of Omstar DX1 product, I realized that I wanted to be part of the solution not part of the problem.

Working with Omstar's scientific team, we developed plans for an enviro-friendly filling station. Creating a new blend of gasoline and diesel for lower emissions and fuel economy, we found a cost-effective way to clean up emissions in California. Our program has been tested by the California Air Resources Board twice for effectiveness, as well as the City of Los Angeles 10-year study. It has been a proven -- it's been proven to lower emissions and increase fuel economy in the diesel and fuel -- diesel and fuel gasoline applications.

Green fuels are the way to go for the future. We're excited that Porsche and Exxon is following in Omstar Environmental's footprint of over 35 years. These new eFuels will change the world. We're asking for the Air Resources Board to grant exemptions to the users of eFuels.

For more scientific papers and test results, go
to CleanStarProducts.com/shop. Thank you and good day.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Sara Fitzsimon.

SARA FITZSIMON: Thank you. Hi. Good afternoon.
Sara Fitzsimon, Policy Director, at the California Hydrogen Business Council.

The CHBC here -- is here in support of the final Scoping Plan that outlines an energy transition requiring an increase of 1,700 times more hydrogen supply by 2045 than is required today. Hydrogen is a versatile fuel that will carry California towards meeting its decarbonization and air quality goals across the state. As noted in the Scoping Plan, hydrogen is produced from various feedstocks, every purpose waste, and utilize California's abundant solar, wind, and biogenic resources. Hydrogen's decarbonization potential is easily tracked through a well-to-gate carbon intensity score, allowing ingenuity in hydrogen production, distribution, and end uses, encouraging the market to meet the State's decarbonization and air quality goals through incentives.

Further, the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act both use a carbon intensity framework to establish hydrogen eligibility standards with a Hydrogen Hub application to the U.S. Department of Energy. And matching that framework will open the door to leveraging federal funding...
and incentives. This will support the State's collective application to the Hydrogen Hubs Program through the Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy Systems also known as ARCHES.

Low to zero carbon intensity hydrogen can be used to make the electric grid more resilient and reliable. It could be blended natural gas to decarbonize the pipeline network and used as the fuel for transportation and goods movement needs. To ensure hydrogen's success in the transportation and goods movement sector, the CHBC supports establishing a hydrogen refueling infrastructure credit and LCFS deficit of 2.5 percent for the heavy-duty sector in particular.

We'd like to thank the staff and the Board for your tireless work throughout this entire process and consideration of our comments throughout this year. We look forward to the strong vision in this hydrogen plan -- in this Scoping Plan for hydrogen as a decarbonization pathway in California.

Oh. Ahh. I just had one more sentence thanking you. So I'll just say thanks for your time. I look forward to passing this Scoping Plan.

Thanks.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Gary Hughes.
GARY HUGHES: Thank you, Chair, members of the Board. My name is Gary Hughes and I work as the Americas Program Coordinator with the international climate justice organization Biofuelwatch. And we work to address the human rights and environmental harms arising from industrial scale bioenergy amongst other matters.

So speaking frankly, we're very disappointed in the Scoping Plan update. And as stakeholder with extensive experience around CARB decision-making, I must say that I remain alarmed by the meaningless public participation process surrounding the development of the Plan. We're also very concerned about the way the Scoping Plan takes refuge in the conversion of high emissions fossil fuel infrastructure to high emissions bioenergy infrastructure. It is unfortunate that the climate dead end bioenergy is granted such prominence in the Scoping Plan update.

Bioenergy is politically convenient, but the evidence shows that it is not a climate solution. We'd like to highlight that the Scoping Plan is essentially a case study in soft climate science denial. Okay. You admit that climate change is a real issue, but a defining characteristic of climate denial is the cherry picking from the science and evidence for political and economic reasons. And we see extensive cherry picking, especially
from the IPCC findings in the Scoping Plan.

So this Scoping Plan is also a case study in what's known as mitigation deterrence. There's a whole academic field now around mitigation deterrence, which is there the promise of carbon removals in the future undermines the possibilities of taking action in the present. And there's no question that the focus on carbon dioxide removal and other unicorns is really a case study in mitigation deterrence.

So I'll keep my comments there and to express once again that we're really disappointed with the Scoping Plan update.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Neil Koehler.

NEIL KOEHLER: Board members, my name is Neil Koehler representing the Renewable Fuels Association. We're the leading trade association for the U.S. ethanol industry.

We support -- strongly support the goals of the Scoping Plan and would like to draw attention to the stated importance of a portfolio approach that employs all fossil fuel energy alternatives. Also, very supportive of the statement - I believe it was in the introduction - that the State must continue to support low carbon liquid fuels during transition. We don't want to lose the sight
of the goal, which is decarbonization. It's not electrification by itself, although that is a key pillar. So using all of the tools available are very important to achieve carbon neutrality.

I'd like to stress that the UN IPCC's most recent report said that it was absolutely critically important this decade to make large-scale reductions in GHG emissions to avoid catastrophic consequences of climate change. There's a large opportunity for GHG reductions from higher blends of ethanol. Ethanol receives today a 50 percent net reduction in GHG as certified by CARB. And the industry is committed to net zero no later than 2050, so we're definitely doing our part, and would like after the Scoping Plan is complete to work on the regulations to immediately certify the use of E15 in California as well as incentivize great use of E85.

Reducing GHG emissions, it significantly reduces criteria pollutants as shown by a study that was just co-funded and sponsored by CARB. And it lowers the cost of gasoline. You can buy ethanol today in California in the form of E85 at $2 a gallon less than retail gasoline. We should be doing everything we can to help our consumers by incentivizing that sort of environmental fuel with that kind of cost advantage.

Thank you very much.
BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Susie Berlin.

SUSIE BERLIN: Good afternoon Chair Randolph and Board members. My name is Susie Berlin and I'm here today on behalf of the Northern California Power Agency and Golden State Power Cooperative.

NCPA and GSPC appreciate all of the work that CARB staff, the EJ Advisory Committee, and other stakeholders have put in to developing a Scoping Plan update. As a joint powers agency whose members are publicly owned electric utilities and the statewide representative of the state's rural electric cooperatives, NCPA and GSPC are fully cognizant of the important role that electrifying all sectors of the economy will play in meeting the State's climate objectives. To that end, NCPA, GSPC, and their member agencies plan to continue to do their part in helping the State meet these goals, but will need to do so while ensuring that our customers receive clean, reliable, and affordable electricity.

As the staff presentation noted, one of the underpinnings in the Plan is a clean, affordable, and reliable grid. Doing so -- doing so -- having -- getting this grid however is critical to the Plan's success, but the Plan itself acknowledges the unprecedented generation and transmission buildout that will be required. And as Secretary Garcia noted earlier, implementation creates its
own challenges.

So NCPA and GSPC appreciate that the revised Plan includes a definitive nod to the importance of electricity reliability. And we want to underscore the need to ensure that implementation of measures and goals articulated in the Plan carry through with ensuring that reliability of the electric grid is not compromised.

We also want to emphasize that utility ratepayers cannot and should not be solely responsible for costs associated with this transition. Funding sources such as Cap-and-Trade allowance program proceeds are critically important to help offset the costs of decarbonization to electricity ratepayers. And as CARB and its sister agencies move forward with implementing the Plan, including amendment to the Cap-and-Trade and LCFS programs, the positive impact that the funds those programs provide to directly offset the cost to benefit electricity ratepayers must be preserved.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Michael Boccadoro.

MICHAEL BOCCADورو: Wow, the first time somebody got that right. Michael Boccadoro on behalf of several of our agricultural and food processing clients, and appreciate the opportunity, Chair Randolph and members.
Like others in the business community, we do have ongoing concerns with a number of the proposed actions in the Scoping Plan and how they will impact our costs and our operations in the farm community. As we turn toward implementation, we had the opportunity this week to tour and brief some of your staff down in the San Joaquin Valley about some of the challenges we're facing with electrification.

Hopefully, they now have a far better understanding of some of the hurdles, as we seek to electrify rural and agricultural operations. Put simply, the local and regional distribution capacity does not exist to serve our existing needs, let alone our needs to electrify our operation. The utilities participated in these meetings and were open about the lack of capacity, particularly PG&E, and that delays that can take two to four years or longer to be able to electrify some of our operations, and this is before we even start to talk about heavy-duty trucks, which will require significantly more. So I want to highlight that for everybody.

We're also extremely concerned about rising rates. They're five to six times higher -- or rising five to six times faster and three times higher than the rest of the country and that's going to cause problems as we electrify.
Finally, let me turn for a moment to dairy methane reduction. Call your attention to a report that came out of UC Davis, several of the esteemed colleagues of Dr. Sperling, in documenting that the dairy farm families of California are on path to achieve the full 40 percent reduction and possibly then some. So suggestions that our incentive-based approach is not working are frankly false. It is working and it's working better than we expected. I encourage you and your staff to read the report. And we look forward to working with your staff to make sure that 40 percent reduction is fully achieved.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: George Peridas.

GEORGE PERIDAS: Chair Randolph, members of the Board. My name is George Peridas. And today, I'm speaking on behalf of several organizations, so I hope you'll give me a few extra seconds while I list them, since I'm saving you several minutes worth of testimony.

Namely I'm testifying on behalf the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, C2ES, and Clean Air Task Force on the NGO side, United Steel Workers District 12 on the labor side, 1.5 Carbon Engineering, California Resources Corporation, Clean Energy Systems, Oxy Low Carbon Ventures and White Energy on the industry, and yours truly at Lawrence Livermore National Lab.
Our organizations come together today to support the Board's adoption of the proposed Scoping Plan. While our diverse group does not necessarily agree on everything, we agree on the importance of the proposed plan and its central finding that California cannot meet its climate goals without broad and rapid deployment of carbon capture, removal, and storage technologies.

This is the first Scoping Plan that acknowledges this reality and this finding is in line with the overwhelming majority of analysis for the State, the nation, and the globe. These technologies need not play the leading role in our -- in our toolbox, but they are a mandatory part of it, if the State is to become carbon neutral.

We comment staff for explicitly recognizing this and for setting specific goals and strategies to deploy these technologies in a timely manner. Some are still skeptical about these technologies, but based on long history, I can confidently say today that we can reliably capture CO2 from large sources and the atmosphere, returning large percentages of facility emissions underground over the entire life cycle. We can move that CO2 and we can safely return it thousands of feet underground for permanent storage in the same kinds of rocks that held the carbon in the first place.
As of this summer, California has its own statutes that govern how CCS and CDR will be deployed. SB 905 sets important guardrails to ensure that projects are properly regulated, monitored, and that they do not burden their host communities.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. That concludes your time.

Next is Tony Brunello.

TONY BRUNELLO: Hi. I'm Tony Brunello representing the California Forest Carbon Coalition.

First of all, thank you for all the work you guys have done. This is the most public testimony on any CARB effort I've ever seen. So counter to some other comments, it's been incredible what you guys have done to put this together and the outreach --

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: You should have been here last time.

(Laughter.)

TONY BRUNELLO: And also I wanted to encourage you, so the Forest Carbon Coalition represents some of the largest landowners in the state, tribes, non-profits, private companies. Come and visit. I think a big part of what I saw worked well on the Scoping Plan was going out and visit different sites and communities. I really think with the natural and working lands strategy that you guys
have put forward, I commend the staff on what's been done. The fact that over two million acres needs to be treated out to 2045 is a massive undertaking. It's putting a spotlight on an exceptionally important topic, but also really difficult. So come and visit different areas. Come and visit the different sites, so you guys can learn more. I think it's really important.

Also, we need to really think of outside the box and also support programs that are working. In particular, many of the companies that we represent in the past, 15 years ago, the main focus was on maximizing economic revenue from timber and other opportunities. You guys have made a real difference in many of the companies that we represent across the state through the Forest Carbon Offset Program. It's a new incentive for carbon specifically. And so that program, we agree with staff that it can be improved. It was meant to be updated every couple years. I think it's been seven years now. Next year, it will be revisited. But what's most important is that the program is working.

So I wanted to really state that it's something that has provided incentive and can help to reach those two million acres that we're really trying to achieve in the Scoping Plan. So thanks to all of you for your work and appreciate it.
BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Sarah Taheri.

SARAH TAHERI: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and members of the Board. I am Sarah Taheri with San Diego Gas and Electric, or SDG&E.

SDG&E stands in support of the final 2022 Scoping Plan update and congratulates the Board and staff on the significant milestone that's been years in the making. We support and are actively engaged in advancing strategies that move us toward our shared goals of achieving economy-wide carbon neutrality in 2045.

As the Scoping Plan process shifts to the implementation stage, it's critical that a high priority be placed on fully assessing the impacts of specific measures on energy reliability, affordability, and feasibility. We must take a technology-inclusive approach and appreciate the content in the Scoping Plan that suggests such is the case to ensure that we are successful in reaching decarbonization.

SDG&E looks forward to engaging with CARB, the CPUC, the CEC, and the myriad other agencies that will be tasked with implementing the next stage of this process. We stand ready to help develop solutions that can support our customers and all Californians in a clean, reliable, and equitable transition.
Thank you very much.


JP BRISON: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and Board members. I am JP Brisson for the Coalition for the California Climate Ambition, which is an industry-wide association that supports the use of economic instruments to achieve the climate emissions of the State. The members of our coalition includes companies that provide funding through the State of California through the Cap-and-Trade Program that help fund environmental projects to the GGRF.

I would like to applaud the staff of ARB under the leadership of Dr. Cliff and Ms. Sahota for pulling together a Scoping Plan that is ambitious, comprehensive, and very robust. A significant component of the program in the Scoping Plan is the Cap-and-Trade Program. As the Board know, the program is considered the best-in-class model at the global level. I was in Egypt a few weeks ago, and I can assure you that it is the envy of many jurisdictions around the globe on how to decarbonize economies in accordance with the Paris treaty.

One of the reasons why the program is so successful in California is the integrity and market stability that the Board and the staff were able to create, which are necessary for market participants to
make long-term capital investment decision. As the Board considers future rulemaking for the Cap-and-Trade Program, I urge you to continue to keep in mind regulatory certainty and integrity as being two cornerstone of the program.

As a last point, I urge the Board to consider establishing the Economic and Technology Advancement Advisory Committee as contemplate originally in AB 32, which I believe would be a helpful and necessary tool to consider how California can further support the development of new technologies and energy solution to further its climate change ambition.

Thank you very much and Happy Holidays.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Kevin Barker.

KEVIN BARKER: Good afternoon, Madam Chair, Board members. Kevin Barker speaking on behalf of SoCalGas. SoCalGas strongly ports the State's greenhouse gas emission reductions and commends and thanks CARB staff for a thoroughly robust Scoping Plan process.

The proposed scenario includes a plethora of resources and technologies to address specific needs to reduce GHG emissions from various sectors and subsectors. Through implementation, it's imperative that we keep the long-term goal in mind and deploy cost-effective and feasible strategies.
The Scoping Plan's inclusion of solar, wind, electrification, renewable natural, green hydrogen, and carbon capture and sequestration are all essential to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. Electrification strategies must be combined with a resilient decarbonized fuel network for the hard-to-abate sectors. The need for a resilient, reliable electricity system is critical for continued decarbonization efforts.

The State's electric grid continues to face considerable reliability risks, so energy planning must be holistic and comprehensive. It's important to have the flexibility needed to build and construct all the necessary energy infrastructure in time to meet the State's goals. To expedite these projects, the way we site, permit, and build clean energy and clean transportation infrastructure must be streamlined.

SoCalGas is committed to building the cleanest, safest, and most innovative energy company in America. We understand that to serve an important role in the state achieving carbon neutrality, we must and have taken several tangible steps forward to supporting innovative technologies such as Captura, a carbon removal start-up founded at Caltech that uses 100 percent renewable energy and ocean water to remove CO2. We also have the proposed Angeles Link, which would the nation's largest green
hydrogen transportation project to supply green hydrogen
to heavy-duty trucks, electricity production, and high
heat industries.

We can serve a critical role as part of the
solution and are wholeheartedly committed to a collective
collaborative transition to a cleaner energy --

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.
KEVIN BARKER: -- and decarbonized economy.
Thank you so much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Mikhael Skvarla

MIKHAEL SKVARLA: Hi. Chair and Boars members,
Mikhael Skvarla here on behalf of the California Council
for Environmental and Economic Balance. CCEEB is a
business labor organization whose membership will be
largely responsible for building and maintaining the
infrastructure necessary to achieve carbon neutrality.

To achieve the State's vision for carbon
neutrality by 2045, California will need to undertake an
infrastructure buildout that rivals Roosevelt's New Deal
in scale and in inflation adjusted cost. The draft
Scoping Plan identifies a pathway for achieving carbon
neutrality by 2045 or earlier that is technologically
feasible, cost effective, and equity focused.

Moving forward, it's important that we continue
to establish regulatory certainty throughout the state,
and that extends beyond the Air Resources Board to your sister agencies at the Energy Commission, Public Utilities Commission, and other organizations within CalEPA and the Natural Resources Agency.

Furthermore, there's a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to leverage State incentive funds with federal incentive funds due to the leadership of Biden-Harris administration to help accelerate our pathway and progress on the infrastructure that is necessary to achieve this goal. We want to continue to support the market based mechanisms that further supplement and provide incentive funding that drives substantial investment and demonstrate national leadership beyond the borders of California. The ability to export these policies might be one of the most important things California can do to abate climate change globally.

Beyond capital, the ability to build and site these projects is absolutely critical and necessary. We look forward to working with all stakeholders in this room throughout the State government, local government, and with the Air Resources Board to ensure that we have the scale, pace necessary to achieve our goals. It is imperative that we get to yes on constructing carbon neutrality. We just must be able to say yes to these types of projects that are diverse and unique across
energy types and throughout the state.

And to this end, we support a process of more efficient implementation of permitting throughout the State. Thank you.


BRIAN KOLODJI: Close enough. Hi. Madam Chair Randolph. May God bless you in this Christmas season in your -- in your -- CARB's efforts for achieving carbon neutrality and improved social justice in doing so.

My name is Brian Kolodji. I'm the owner of two California energy carbon management companies, the Kolodji Corporation and Black Swan, LLC. Black Swan has got an orange beak and it's all black. It's a very beautiful bird. That's why I wear the tie and I wear the black shirt.

The technologies I've invented and patented are direct air capture technologies. And they're the only technologies that will stop the acceleration of CO2 that we currently have in the -- in California and the U.S. in the whole world. All of these removal technologies and concepts do not stop the acceleration. It's only going to slow the acceleration. Carbon neutrality must have direct air capture to stop the acceleration of carbon going into the atmosphere. My technologies have been awarded CDFA, California Department of Food and Agriculture, SWEEP.
grants. And I have pilot facilities, three of them, in Kern County, where I make food for the CO2. I increase agricultural production by a minimum 50 percent based on USDA -- the number one world expert in USDA at the University California who published the results of this direct air capture technology at the Agronomy Society of America in 2020 and 2022 this year.

This technology is groundbreaking. Unfortunately, the way the Scoping Plan is written, there's some concerns about how it's written that where it says that if you add CO2 to crops, it doesn't -- the net -- there's a net removal of the CO2. USDA has published this for 40 years. Greenhouse has also published this for 40 years and so has the United States Department of Energy published this for 40 years where there's a net removal of CO2 with this type of science and technology.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. That concludes your time.

MR. KOLODJI: Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next, we have V. John White.

V. JOHN WHITE: Good morning, Madam Chair and members. I'm John White with the Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technology. First of all, I want
to thank the Chair for all the time and effort she put in attending. I think I attended almost all of these meetings. I think you attended almost all of them too and I appreciate the time that you spent with advocates and efforts that you've made to try to improve everything, which I think we've done. But I think we have more work to do. But I want to turn my attention to what comes next. As I think about the history of this agency and think about the history of this issue, a couple things come to mind.

First of all, I think we overloaded ARB by giving them this whole thing. When Governor Schwarzenegger originally proposed the Climate Action Team, it was an interagency process, but the Legislature insisted, no, we don't trust the Governor. We want to put it all into ARB. And then the consequence of that, I think we overloaded the agency and I think we've also lost much of the focus on air pollution. Many of the criticisms of the Scoping Plan are because of problems related to air pollution that haven't been dealt with as a consequence of our efforts to reduce CO2.

Methane isn't the only problem with dairies. There's the air pollution problem and the local impacts, and we've not done anything about that. We've got a PM2.5 disapproval from the EPA. So we're not doing enough on
air pollution and we aren't linking our air pollution
plans with our climate plans sufficiently. Lastly, I
think we've got to continue down the path of the
interagency work on energy especially. It's important
that we recognize all the integration work that needs to
be done there, as well as I want to make a pitch for
improving the science basis of all of your carbon capture
work.

I think you need a scientific advisory committee
like we had for toxic air contaminants, independent, not
people getting money from industry, and try to shine some
light on this issue as we go forward. But clearly, we're
going to need an implementation plan. We're going to need
to track our progress, check the modeling assumptions
against actual emissions, check our technological
assumptions that get -- against what turns out.

Anyway, thank you for your time and attention and
I wish you a Happy Holidays.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Catalina Gonzalez and this is our last
presenter -- commenter for in person.

CATALINA GONZALEZ: Hello. Good afternoon. My
name is Catalina. I'm a resident of Los Angeles County
and an advocate with community-based organizations and
with the Center for Progressive Reform. I traveled from
Southern California to express my support for the adoption of this historic plan and thank the Board, staff, and EJ Advisory Committee for your leadership and hard work, and for the improvements that we're incorporated into this plan. I'm also fully supportive of the EJAC's request for permanent participation and implementation.

Unfortunately, I'm also concerned that the Plan does not adequately address coordination with other agencies and with local governments to ensure affordability for low-income households to avoid strategies that increase pollution from fossil fuels or for ensuring affordability to participating in clean energy economy and adopting new technologies.

Where I live in Los Angeles County, the region is struggling to reduce and promote public transit and more -- provide more options for sustainable transportation and provide options for affordable housing. My question is what tools and guidance does this plan -- what new tools and guidance does this plan provide to local government -- local governments, regional planning entities who are still struggling and failing to meet trans -- targets for transportation for 2030 from the previous Scoping Plan.

Forecasts of electric bills, incomes, housing costs indicate that electricity costs will come -- will
become even less affordable now through 2025. Recently, Californians also paid up to 200 -- $2.61 more per gallon of gasoline than the rest of the country. How does this Plan coordinate with other agencies to ensure affordability to low-income households?

I want to highlight the lack of -- I want to highlight that the lack of detail and direction on these questions means that you are placing a burden on communities who are already overburdened with pollution and underresourced to spend countless hours and resources fighting for these priorities one rulemaking, one program at a time, while they also leave climate actions in their local communities. Vulnerable communities, advocates, and decision makers are paying close attention and looking to California to provide leadership on climate and equity.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. This concludes the in-person commenters.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. We are going to take a lunch break for one hour. We will be back at 1:45 and then we will take the Zoom public commenters.

Thank you.

(Off record: 12:44 p.m.)

(Thereupon a lunch break was taken.)
AFTERNOON SESSION

(On record: 1:46 p.m.)

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Welcome back after our lunch break. We will now reconvene and begin hearing public comment from Zoom. And I will turn it over to the Clerk to call those public commenters.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. We currently have 49 commenters in Zoom. We will first hear from Mariela Ruacho, Michael Kapolnek, Bill Magavern, Daniel Lashof, David Rothbart, and Frank Harris.

So Mariela, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

MARIELA RUACHO: Thank you. Hi. I'm Mariela Ruacho, the Clean Advocacy Manager with the American Lung Association.

We appreciate that the Plan has been improved and strengthened along the way and believe that the path towards zero-emission technologies and off of combustion are critical to improving and protecting health as we address the climate crisis. We will continue to engage with the Board to ensure the most health protective actions are taken to implement the plan.

We remain concerned about the pathways that may result in increased local air pollution or delay pollution reduction. With the inclusion of emissions trading and
carbon capture technologies, we encourage the Board to prioritize the protection of local communities. We appreciate the focus on local alignment with State policies including VMTs and other measures as well as the focus on enforcement policies within the resolution.

The Lung Association and many of our partners in the health and medical community have weighed in throughout the process. Much of our focus in the Plan has been on the limitations of the public health analysis conducted on the Plan. We again call for the Board to look ahead to the next Scoping Plan and begin to assemble public health stakeholders, the Department of Public Health, OEHHA, and others to work on further expanding the health analysis. This work should begin immediately in early 2023 to identify opportunities to bolster the analysis and this Plan is implemented and the next Plan is developed.

In closing, we look forward to working with the Board and staff on the important measures that will reduce pollution in communities across California.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Michael, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

MICHAEL KAPOLNEK: Good afternoon. This is Mike
Kapolnek. I'm a resident of Sunnyvale, California. With respect to the Scoping Plan's 2035 ban on gas-fired space and water heaters, I reviewed data in the Scoping Plan and in documents referenced by it, and found that CARB missed $8 billion worth of costs associated with that rule, details in our written public comment that I submitted and is in the docket for this agenda item.

These costs would be borne unequally by about one million California homeowners. The good news is these costs are completely avoidable, if CARB modifies the approach taken toward homes without the electric service capacity required to support zero emissions space and water heaters. CARB needs to correct the cost models, but more importantly modify the Plan rule to avoid this extreme unnecessary burden on homeowners.

I'm looking for a commitment from the Board to see if this is done. Addressing climate change will be expensive, but CARB needs to seek out and implement the most cost effective solutions available.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Bill, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

BILL MAGAVERN: Thank you. Bill Magavern with the Coalition for Clean Air. Back in 2006, when I was one
of many advocates working to enact AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act, the opposition said that we could never reach that AB 32 2020 target without destroying the California economy. And the truth turned out to be exactly the opposite. As you know, we met that target early and during a time of very significant economic growth for the state of California.

We know, and I think this Plan recognizes, that meeting the SB 32 2030 target will be much more challenging. And that's why we're very pleased to see some really strong measures in this Plan, like an improved Low Carbon Fuel Standard, an end to building new gas-fired power plants, ambitious building decarbonization, and the significant phasedown of oil extraction and refining in the state.

However, we do share the concerns of many commenters who you've heard from about the Plan's overreliance on carbon capture. What I think is most important at this point is to focus on implementation. And we recommend that the Board begin to work on an implementation plan similar to the one you used for air quality, the State Implementation Plan, that would have specific emission reduction numbers and a timeline for regulatory adoption attached to it. And we urge that implementation focus prioritizing direct emission
reductions in the near-term and especially those measures that will carry improved benefits for disadvantaged communities that have borne that worst burdens from climate change and air pollution.

Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Daniel, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

DANIEL LASHOF: Thank you. I'm Daniel Lashof, the U.S. Director at the World Resources Institute. And WRI strongly appreciates California's climate leadership and the groundbreaking nature of the 2022 Scoping Plan for achieving net zero emissions by 2045 in what I'm told is now the fourth largest economy in the world.

By aiming to directly reduce emissions by at least 85 percent and using a broad portfolio of emission reductions and carbon removal strategies, California's climate policy framework will serve as a model for other jurisdictions to follow.

Now, as CARB and other agencies move to implement the Scoping Plan, I want to call the Board's attention to a white paper that was published on Monday by Evolved Energy Research, which includes a number of recommendations for refining the analytical basis of the Plan. I've included that in the record and urge the Board
members to take a look.

Let me just highlight three key aspects of it in the limited time I have. First of all, this in inimical words of President Joe Biden, the Inflation Reduction Act is a BFD. You know, California is used to being so far ahead that it doesn't look to the federal government, but it's got to be the case that the billions of dollars in the Inflation Reduction Act that are on offer for the next 10 years means we can go even faster than previously planned.

Second, the carbon capture and sequestration and carbon removal are both essential to meet California's goals, but they aren't the same and they're not the right solution in all cases. So, for example, it makes sense to install CCS at cement kilns, because we have no other options there, but it doesn't make sense to retrofit soon-to-retiree refineries or aging gas-fired power plants.

And finally third, location, location, location. As you move to implementation, having a geographically specific implementation plan will be extremely important.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

David, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.
DAVID ROTHBART: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and Board members. I'm David Rothbart and I work for the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts and I'm the Air Quality Committee Chair for the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works, or SCAP. SCAP represents 80 public wastewater agencies in Southern California and our members manage wastewater for 20 million people. We're members of CASA and support the comments previously provided by Sarah Deslauriers.

We're here today again to ask for your help. The wastewater sector is responsible for treating society's waste, which will continue to generate biogas as long as people flush the toilets. In addition, SB 1383 will divert food waste from landfills to wastewater treatment plants, increasing biogas production exponentially. Unfortunately, we won't have a viable home for this renewable low carbon fuel without your assistance. Without your assistance, cities and counties will not have market certainty needed to invest in costly food waste diversion projects. We need your help to achieve the methane emission reductions envisioned by SB 1383.

The Scoping Plan as presented to you today does not include the Board's direction provided to staff during the October 27th Board meeting on the Advanced Clean Fleet regulations. We respectfully request the Board direct
staff to revise the Scoping Plan to be consistent with the
direction provided on October 27th. This will ensure our
renewable non-fossil fuel will have a reliable, resilient
home.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Frank, we'll hear from Stephen Jepsen,
Sarah Wiltfong, Deirdre Snyder, and Linda Rudolph. So
Frank, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute
and begin.

FRANK HARRIS: Thank you very much. Hello, Chair
Randolph and members of the Board. Appreciate very much
the opportunity to speak today in the 2022 Scoping Plan
update. As stated, I am Frank Harris. I'm with the
California Municipal Utilities Association. CMUA members
are local community-owned public agencies providing
essential public services, including water, wastewater,
and electricity service throughout California.

CMUA really appreciates the recent additions to
the SPU, recognizing the need for infrastructure build to
maintain a reliable and affordable grid in order to
fulfill the State's clean energy goals. We agree with
comments made earlier that our ultimate success relies on
our ability to build out clean energy infrastructure to
deploy new electricity and infrastructure.
Grid reliability and affordability are key to meeting the State's goal of electrifying the building sector and transitioning the transportation sector to zero-emission vehicles. Simply stated, the State's clean energy goals cannot be reached without addressing the need for affordable and reliable electric service.

CMUA members look forward to continuing to work with CARB and other stakeholders to implement a clean energy transition. Thank you again and Happy Holidays.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Stephen, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

STEVE JEPSEN: Hello, Chair Randolph and CARB Board members. My name is Steve Jepsen, Executive Director for the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works, or SCAP. We support the comments today from CASA, SCAP colleagues, David Rothbart and Alison Torres, and other wastewater sector representatives.

Climate change must be slowed. SB 1383 is a key element for slowing climate change by reducing methane emissions from organic waste. The Scoping Plan mentions the importance of existing wastewater digester capacity for food waste diversion from landfills on pages 233 and 235. This includes a reference to the State Water Board
study on existing wastewater treatment plant digester capacity.

Yet, the Scoping Plan does not provide multiple pathways for the 1,000 to 3,000 percent increase in biogas production that will occur with food waste diversion. In order for the wastewater sector to accomplish the noted important food waste diversion, a clear signal of multiple long-term biogas uses, including essential public sector transportation, must be provided. We request the Board authorize minor revisions to the Scoping Plan today that will provide multiple pathways for wastewater derived biogas consistent with the Advanced Clean Fleet direction the Board provided on October 27.

This will enable the wastewater sector to have the necessary resiliency to reliably provide an essential public service and be a partner in SB 1383 greenhouse gas reduction. This also follows the all-tools-available approach CARB is embracing.

Thank you and Happy Holidays.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. Sarah, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

SARAH WILTFONG: Thank you. My name is Sarah WiltFong and I'm calling on behalf BizFed, the Los Angeles County Business Federation. We're an alliance of over 230 business organizations who represent over 410,000
employers in Los Angeles County. BizFed members share CARB's goals of, one, lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and two, doing so in ways that will economically improve the lives and well-being of all Californians. However, we question whether the latter will be realized as planned -- be realized by this Plan.

One, by CARB's own admission, the new climate mandates will negatively impact middle class and lower income families by increasing costs for those making below $100,000 per year, while reducing costs for wealthier families. The Plan's land use and housing policies undermine local control that we believe will only exacerbate California's housing shortage and affordability crisis.

The vehicles miles traveled policies will impede on the mobility choice of individual citizens by investing in fixed route transit that takes longer, is less reliable, and is shown to hurt home building construction and is unproven in reducing emissions. And CARB's zero emission approach will foist huge costs on California citizens making California an even more expensive place to live and further pushing industry out of state risking an increase in greenhouse gas emissions globally.

We appreciate CARB's desire to remain nimble as this plan is being implemented. However, we have serious
concerns with the economic impact of these policies and have doubts that these policies will be followed by other states. We will look forward to working with CARB as this plan is being implemented and we do appreciate your consideration of our comments.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Deirdre, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

DEIRDRE SNYDER: Yes. I'm Deirdre Snyder. I'm a union teacher with the Oakland Education Association and also part of our Environmental Justice Caucus.

And I appreciate very much how much CARB has changed their Plan. I appreciate that you are finally listening to the EJ -- EJAC and that you will incorporate this in the future as part of the ongoing process.

So there was -- but I am still also very concerned that there's too much of a reliance on continuing to use fossil fuels, continuing to use green fuels that are going to still produce greenhouse gases. And I guess we all know, and I need to repeat, that the carbon capture and storage is not in any way helpful at this point and it really seems like you are just funneling money to the petrochemical industry that doesn't need our help.
We are really beginning to have to look at how much. This is a totally unequal society and we're going to have to change that, if we really want to have a livable future for all of us. The rich cannot just live walled off. We all have to breathe the same air.

I guess that's all I really need to say. I think also this -- the decisions need to be made by the workers and so you should be talking about what unions want to do as well.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Linda, we will hear from Jean Tepperman, Tim Sasseen, MaryAnn Furda, and Richard Grow.

So Linda, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

LINDA RUDOLPH: Good afternoon. I'm Dr. Linda Rudolph, formerly Deputy Director in the California Department of Public Health. I thank you very much for this ambitious plan to address the climate health emergency, especially the commitment to no new gas power plants, a planning process for phasing down oil extraction refining, and increasing statewide VMT reduction targets.

Many climate solutions have immediate and significant health benefits. Others may cause adverse health consequences that perpetuate or exacerbate harm in
overburdened communities. Board Resolution 17-46 previously directed the CARB Executive Officer quote, "To better integrate health analysis broadly into the design and implementation of the State's climate change programs with a goal of maximizing health benefits". Unfortunately, that did not happen in development of the Scoping Plan before you.

Without a comprehensive health analysis, the Board cannot be informed nor can consider how various scenarios and strategies impact health or health equity. For example, the potentially significant adverse health equity impacts and health costs of carbon capture, dairy digesters, and hydrogen have not been assessed or addressed. I ask you to incorporate a firm commitment and direct staff to work with independent public health professionals with expertise in climate health and equity to conduct comprehensive public health equity analyses to inform the implementation of this Scoping Plan and development of the next one. We ask that this process be implemented as quickly as possible in early 2023.

This is the only way the Board and its sister agencies can make informed decisions to optimize health benefits and minimize adverse health consequences of the Scoping Plan.

Thank you very much.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Jean, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

JEAN TEPPERMANN: Hi. My name is Jean Tepperman. I am a member of Sunflower Alliance, a grassroots climate justice organization. First, I want to thank and congratulate you on the big improvements you made in the draft Scoping Plan in response to input from the public and the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee. This shows how important it is to make sure the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee is a permanent part of the process.

Second, it's great that you've committed to a phase down of fossil fuel production in California, both extraction and refining in relation to the decline in our demand for fossil fuel. But to make this work, we need some specifics. We need an ambitious schedule to make the phaseout as fast as possible. We need a commitment to phasing out production for export to everywhere outside the state, all other states and countries. We need an economically and environmentally just transition for workers and communities involved with the fossil fuel industry. And that requires a transparent public planning and implementation process that includes meaningful representation of those workers and communities including
the stipends and technical assistance that are necessary for communities to participate as full partners.

Third, a climate plan can't rely on industrial carbon and capture sequestration projects. Besides prolonging the deadly fossil fuel industry and increasing environmental justice in frontline communities, they don't work. The record of CCS is a mix of underperformance and clear failure. An article in the journal Biophysical Economics and Sustainability reviewed the literature on CCS and concluded that taken together the projects so far implemented have led to a slight net increase in the carbon in the atmosphere. Relying on that technology doesn't make sense and pouring money into it that could be going to public transportation doesn't make any sense at all.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Tim, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

TIM SASSEEN: Good afternoon. Buenas tardes, CARB Board members and citizens of California assembled here today. I'm Tim Sasseen, Director of Market Development and Public Relations for North America for Ballard Power Systems. Ballard has been designing and manufacturing zero-emission heavy-duty power plants for transportation for over 43 careers and we heartily endorse
the Scoping Plan before the Board today. That's along
with the heroic global leadership that CARB has shown to
date.

As the State of California embarks on the awesome
challenges this plan presents, it's critical that we not
repeat the mistakes of the past by approaching the new
energy system in old ways, specifically in its metrics for
successes and in revisiting California's public utility
structure. First and foremost, we must stay focused on
what we are seeking to achieve, net zero carbon as the end
state in 2045 is not a debate. What is under discussion
is what happens between now and then. All stakeholders
and government, industry, utilities, and environmental
justice groups must collaborate to minimize the total
amount of carbon increase in as the atmosphere between now
and 2045.

We've seen the inelegant effects of Germany's ban
on nuclear power inadvertently driving coal power
production. We must avoid such intended consequences from
linear, short-sighted, and uninformed decisions by being
careful to regulate with a holistic perspective.

Secondly, the State must recognize that the
market dynamics of a fully decarbonized energy system are
very different from the electrical energy market that
California faced two decades ago. At the time of the
electricity crisis at the turn of the century, California ratepayers faced service outages due to improper incentives for market participants. California restructured to a more regulated energy system oriented around single power providers to single loads.

Now, hydrogen, microgrids, and distributed generation changes this model completely to a competitive marketplace, and the government -- governance and financing of California's grid must be overhauled to correctly place market signals to stabilize the grid and ensure the lowest cost with minimal impact on our quality of life.

Thank you very much for your attention to this important subject.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.
MaryAnn, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

MARYANN FURDA: Thank you. Yes, my name is MaryAnn Furda. I am from Berkeley, California and a member of 350 Bay Area action. I'm here today because I believe people everywhere have the right to clean air and water. As a physician, I'm acutely aware of the negative impacts of pollution.

I'm grateful for the Board's leadership in improving the final Scoping Plan and grateful for the
recognition that this Plan recognizes the need to have a vision beyond our state. California can truly be a model beyond our state for an effective response to the climate crisis.

As a scientist, I must express my concern that the Plan's reliance on the technological carbon capture and sequestration on refineries and gas power plants is an extreme detrimental false solution. As has been noted several times before, these technologies not only perpetuate the use of fossil fuels and the construction of additional costly infrastructure, but even more importantly have not been demonstrated to achieve the carbon emission reduction that they claim to achieve.

I urge the Board to provide a dedicated rulemaking process for carbon capture and sequestration to, one, ensure that these projects do what they claim and do not increase air and water pollution; two, to disallow any carbon capture and sequestration on refineries or gas power plants; and three, create a permanent Environmental Justice Advisory Committee for implementation of the Scoping Plan.

I thank you for the opportunity to provide comment and for the dedication of all engaged in this very important process.

Thank you.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

And after Richard, we will hear from Sydney Chamberlin, Eric Romann, Baani Behniwal, and Muriel Strand.

So Richard, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

RICHARD GROW: Thank you. I'm Richard Grow and I want to offer some brief comments on Cap-and-Trade and civil rights. I retired three years ago from EPA, that work preceded by 13 years in research and development in the auto industry, and then 40 years at EPA, all of that time based in the air program, the last two decades of which were focused on environmental justice and Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act.

As a recipient of federal funds, CARB is required under Title 6 of the civil rights act of 1964 to ensure that it's activities and decisions do not have discriminatory effects. As a condition of receiving those funds, CARB has agreed to, among other things, quote, "An affirmative obligation to implement effective Title 6 compliance programs and ensure its actions do not involve discriminatory effects".

And while there seems to be some degree of confusion or complexity around Title 6, in essence compliance requires that for any particular action, you
really do two things, the first of which is to pay
attention to whether that action or decision might result
in disproportionate or discriminatory impacts. And
secondly, where such a possibility is likely, consider and
adopt alternative measures to reduce or eliminate those
impacts.

With regard to these, over the past one and a
half years, the EJAC and others, including your sister
agency OEHHA, have testified and provided documentation as
to such impacts not only being likely, but in fact already
have occurred under the Cap-and-Trade Program. And
likewise, secondly, the EJAC has provided recommendations
or alternatives for alleviating those impacts, for
instance, no trade zones, offset restrictions, and so on.

Yet, over that same time period, CARB has been
unwilling to consider either of these things. So in terms
of the actions under discussion today, if you proceed with
this plan without addressing these impacts, you face a
liability with regard to Title 6. A complaint can be
filed, triggering an investigation by the U.S. EPA, and
then you would have to respond to that.

Finally - and I see my time is running out. Just
this one comment - there is a major civil rights flaw in
your plan centered on the Cap-and-Trade Program. It's
festered for 10 years ago when a similar Title 6 complaint
was filed, rejected at the time by U.S. EPA as premature. Clearly, it is not -- no longer premature. It is time for CARB to comply with Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act and thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. Sydney, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

SYDNEY CHAMBERLIN: Thank you. And good afternoon, Chair Randolph, members of the Board, and CARB staff. My name is Sydney Chamberlin and I'm here today on behalf of The Nature Conservancy.

We want to extend our thanks to you and your staff for your work on this Plan, which has been an essential step in helping to drive climate action in California and beyond. Accelerating climate action on the time scales required is a challenge and we understand that there will likely be a need for some technological solutions to help meet climate goals, particularly for hard-to-be-decarbonize sector.

But these tools need to be carefully vetted and implemented in ways that reduce the risk of causing additional harm. And they should not be used a substitute or proxy for direct emissions reductions. We strongly encourage CARB to increase its ambition around strategies that will directly reduce or avoid the continued emission
of greenhouse gases. Such strategies must also include California's natural and working lands that are more than just carbon sequestration strategies.

Nature based climate solutions include conservation approaches that are vital in avoiding emissions from land disturbance and degradation along with restoration and management practices. The Scoping Plan being discussed today includes, for the first time ever, substantial modeling for the natural and working lands sector, and they applaud CARB for being among the first governments to try to integrate this sector into its approach.

Setting a target for the natural and working lands sector is a first-of-its-kind effort and shows full leadership on California's part while also requires results that track with the science and that clearly elucidate the role that different management actions, including land conservation, can play in the state's future climate actions.

We strongly encourage ongoing work to ensure that the goals set for California's natural and working lands directly reflects possible actions and illustrates how corresponding actions compare to a business-as-usual scenario for this sector. To that end, we support the Advisory Committee being developed and California's
commitment to ongoing analysis with AB 1757 and required follow-up, which will help to sure that this sector can meaningfully contribute to California's climate goals, while also providing services that support people and the natural systems we rely on.

When we protect nature, nature protects us. We stand ready to help support and work with CARB and other California agencies in ensuring that nature can help us in our efforts to address climate change.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Eric, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

ERIC ROMANN: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph, Board members and CARB staff. Eric Romann with Physicians for Social Responsibility, Los Angeles. Our members are physicians, nurses, and public health professionals who daily witness the impacts of our polluting industrial economy and climate change itself on the lungs, the bodies, and the children of families in places like South Los Angeles.

After years of advocating to prioritize these impacts, we want to really appreciate that this Scoping Plan process has been different in the role given to the EJAC and how the Plan's substance reflects the perspective
of frontline communities in ways that other speakers have noted. I want to acknowledge the Board, and especially Chair Randolph, for that progress and for all your work to bring this Plan to completion.

That said, we must maintain vigilance in centering environmental justice, public health, and honest science as we move into implementation and rulemakings next year. While we applaud the commitment to carbon sequestration goals through natural and working lands, we remain concerned about the scale of reliance in this Plan on engineered carbon capture technology. Our medical and scientific partners from around the country and the world continue to remind us of the significant health and safety threats presented by capture, transport, and storage phases of this process, the threat of leaks and catastrophic accidents and the likelihood the energy or carbon capture will extend the life of industries and facilities that already pollute the air and poison the water and land in frontline communities.

While we continue to oppose the reliance on carbon capture, we applaud CARB for having created a forum to address and discuss those and other potential harms in the symposium on CCS organized earlier this year with U.S. EPA. Now that the legislature has put the ball in your court with the passage of SB 905 earlier this year, we
would like the Board to clarify today that the agency will conduct a dedicated rulemaking process for carbon capture and storage permitting. Such a rulemaking would provide an opportunity for environmental justice communities to work with this agency to establish much needed and strong guardrails. These rules must include prohibition on CCS projects increasing air and water pollution in environmental justice communities and prohibiting CCS deployment on oil refineries and gas power plants.

We appreciate your ongoing partnership and look forward to working with you on that rulemaking in the years to come. Happy Holidays to all of you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Baani, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

BAANI BEHNIWAL: Good afternoon, Board Chair and members. My name is Baani Behniwal with The Climate Center. Thank you to the CARB staff for all of the hard work that has been put into this tremendous effort and for incorporating some of the feedback from the EJAC and other stakeholders.

While we have seen great improvements to the Plan since the first draft, including creating a planning space for oil refinery phasedown and rejecting new gas plants, there are still key components of the Plan that need to be
addressed to ensuring the Plan prioritizes the best interest of communities across the State, especially the most vulnerable ones that already face a slough of environmental injustices.

In particular, while we see carbon capture and storage as an unproven and overpromising scheme by the fossil fuel industry, we would, at the very least, like to see a dedicated rulemaking process for SB 905. This would ensure that CCS projects don't result in an increase of air and water pollution in frontline communities.

To that end, we are hugely supportive of making the EJAC a permanent body that works on implementing the Scoping Plan. Keeping EJ voices at the table is the best way to ensure that working class communities of color benefit from the policies and programs that result from this Plan.

Lastly, we see the overreliance on technological carbon removal strategies in the Plan as a dangerous bet to make to reach our statewide goals. The current plan proposes to scale direct air capture to 2.6 billion times its current worldwide capacity by 2035 and 6.6 billion times by 2045. We urge the Board to reconsider this strategy and instead reinvest those vast resources into more ambitious plans for carbon sequestration on our Natural and Working Lands, which is a proven
cost-effective approach with multiple benefits for communities and the environment that we can scale.

We look forward to working with the State agency staff to increase the scope of modeling efforts and set ambitious, yet realistic targets, to turn our lands from a net source of emissions to a net sink.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

And after Muriel, we'll hear from Julia May, Claire Broome, Jeanne Merrill, and Amparo Miramontes.

So Muriel, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

MURIEL STRAND: Hi. I'm Muriel Strand, a retired air resources engineer. I very much support the progress the Scoping Plan represents and I salute the work and attention of dozens of people.

I want to emphasize three points from my written comments. First, the sun has been powering the planet for several billion dollars, while fossil fuels have only a few centuries of history and technological evolution. Biological processes and solutions are far more evolved and work independently and they are self-winding and operate using free solar energy. Thus, any and all climate adaptation and net zero policies and programs should first consider biological and traditional solutions.
before those based on recent and/or fossil fuel technologies.

Number two, last week, I attended the annual conference of the International Biochar Initiative. Biochar has many applications both agricultural and technological and progress to date is truly amazing. Staff should be paying attention to these developments and strongly supporting the application and implementation of biochar's huge potential for long-term carbon sequestration, as well as substantial reduction in CO2 emissions from processes such as cement manufacturing.

Number 3, CARB should advocate for and then help implement legislation mandating an additional form of carbon pricing. Triple pricing, whereby all products and services at the retail level would be labeled with embedded kilowatt hours and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as dollars, which would help consumers recalibrate their cheap fossil fuel habits.

Thanks for listening.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Julia, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

JULIA MAY: Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

JULIA MAY: Thank you. I'm Julia May, Senior
Scientist, Communities for a Better Environment, or CBE, also a member of CEJA.

We did submit extensive written comments about the need and feasibility for oil refinery phaseout, which I had planned to cover today, and which we have all worked hard for, and thank you for adding to the Plan, but I'm going to refer you to CBE's written comments.

Instead, we have an important question, which we realize really needs some Board clarification today. Will there be a dedicated rulemaking and CEQA process to implement SB 905. A number of comments, and commenters, and EJAC members had assumed this would happen today, but we need clarification.

The CCS Symposium that CARB and EPA collaborated on raised many important points regarding health and safety and necessary evaluations. The points at CARB's symposium deserve their own rulemaking. EJ advocates expected and need a separate process to be able to address the range of issues that have surfaced in comments through the EJAC and the symposium. So we're urging and asking the Board if you can today provide some clarification to this question when you begin your deliberation, we would really appreciate that and really thank you for that.

And again, thank you, Chair Randolph and the Board, for additions to the Plan. We appreciate the
changes and listening to our refinery communities.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Claire, I have activated your microphone. Please unmut e and begin.

CLAIRE BROOME: Good afternoon. I'm Claire Broome, a professor of public health representing 350 Bay Area. Congratulations to the Board, Chair Randolph, and the CARB staff for their dedicated work on this crucial Plan.

Direct air capture and CCS are not proven cost effective or feasible, as you've heard, may well result in health harm, and are years away from implementation. In contrast, natural and working lands sequestration can be implemented near-term and has multiple co-benefits.

The current model shows natural and working lands as a net source of carbon through 2045. But models are not truth, they're simplifications driven by the inputs chosen. The cropland model relies on conventional agriculture research. Sequestration is substantially higher with organic farming and increased biodiversity.

As you move into the implementation phase, two asks. CARB and CNRA should do independent measurement of funding impact, require that Healthy Soils Program grantees measure soil carbon at the beginning and throughout the grants, analyze that for different
practices, such as organic farming. Models based on real California data will produce a plan that will meet California goals.

Similarly, conservation of existing wetlands and forests can increase long-term carbon sequestration. CARB should minimize land converted to long distance transmission corridors or utility scale solar by insisting that State energy system models incorporate the potential for local grid solar and storage options.

In summary, measurement for monitoring and model local energy and storage on the distribution grid.

Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Jeanne, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

JEANNE MERRILL: Thank you, Chair and members. Jeanne Merrill. I'm here today representing the Center for Food Safety. We are pleased to see the inclusion of natural and working lands in the Scoping Plan. As the IPCC has stated, we cannot meet our climate change goals without restoring and conserving our farms, forests, wetlands, urban green spaces, and other natural and working lands, and we support the forthcoming AB 1757 process to set more ambitious state targets for natural and working lands climate solutions.
However, we are concerned that in the Scoping Plan CARB continues to advance the false solutions of biomethane and hydrogen fuels from digesters on very large dairies. A much more robust accounting of the full well-to-wheel greenhouse gas emissions associated with digester fuels will demonstrate that these fuels do not offer their purported climate benefits.

We support the Governor's call for more stringent LCFS, which must go beyond target setting and include a robust review of additionally, as well as the well-to-wheel analysis of digester fuels.

Only the largest of the large dairies can participate in LCFS by installing a digester. And we hear from midwest colleagues concerns that dairies are expanding to take advantage of the financial largesse of LCFS Credits. And many communities of color in the Central Valley, which are adjacent to large dairies continue to suffer harm from LCFS participating dairies in the form of air and water pollution.

We need real climate actions that advance multi-benefit solutions like alternative manure management and we ask that as the LCFS rulemaking gets underway early next year that the administration advance real solution to transportation fossil fuels and remove biomethane and other digester-related fuels from the program.
Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Amparo, we'll hear from Joaquin Castillejos, Gabriela Mendez, Crystal Rietzel (phonetic), and Elizabeth Sena.

SO Amparo, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

AMPARO MIRAMONTES: Greetings. I'm Amparo Miramontes. And I am very sad that I can't be there to look you in the eyes and thank you for the changes to the Plan, and to share my concerns regarding the overreliance on CCS.

I hope you remember me. The last time I was there, I brought my children's bloody pillow cases to show you how deeply personal improving our air quality is for my family. CCS is being proposed as a portion of carbon solutions, but it also allows fossil fuel industries to maintain their profits and self-regulate. Have we as Californians forgotten that self-regulation of businesses, who put profits over people, leads to communities poisoned, while it -- that leads to leaks or bypassing safety measures and emission requirements during start, stop, and maintenance events.

The CCS process has a heavy dependence on chemicals, membranes, mixed salts, and most importantly on
the promise of feasible scale-up that are based on theory and not in actuality. CCS depends on novel amine-based solvent technology. But currently, there's no safety data sheets that are available for their consideration or for the analysis in the EIR health impact report.

What we do know about CCS chemicals is that they're monoethanolamine, or MEA, and they don't know the concentration, or at least they don't disclose them. Amine-based scrubbing chemicals when introduced into our water table have a 10-fold increase in toxic impact on fresh water ecosystems, 40-fold increase in aldehyde emissions, which result in a four-fold increase in human health impacts.

It's not linear, because there's also a byproduct of mercury emissions, none of which was actually analyzed within the EIR report. It also puts in risks of arsenic, nickel, and lead into our water tables. Then there's the problem of how do we dispose of all these things? In short, this isn't a solution and we didn't do our due diligence to do a true analysis because disclosure is still not evident.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Joaquin, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.
I'm sorry, is this Joaquin?

JOAQUIN CASTILLEJOS: Yes. Yes. Hi.

Hi, everyone. My name is Joaquin --

(Channel interference from interpreter).

JOAQUIN CASTILLEJOS: -- Castillejos. I'm from --

(Channel interference from interpreter).

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: One moment, please. Sorry about that.

JOAQUIN CASTILLEJOS: Hi, can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes. Just one moment, please.

(Channel interference from interpreter).

JOAQUIN CASTILLEJOS: Hello. I don't need translation, by the way.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Okay. Thank you. We're just -- one of our interpreters was on the wrong channel, so we're going to put them back on the correct channel. Sorry about that. Just one moment.

Okay. Joaquin, you should be able to go ahead, please.

Joaquin, are you there?

JOAQUIN CASTILLEJOS: Hi. Hi, everyone. Good afternoon. My name is Joaquin Castillejos. I am a resident of Bloomington in the Inland Empire, Southern
California. I'm a community organizer with CCAEJ and I'm here today to give my comments on the Scoping Plan. I would like to give my thanks to the -- to CARB, to the community, to activists, and the EJAC for, you know, coming together and making this Scoping Plan something grave for the community, a step forward for California.

However, I would like to address the Scoping Plan and its addressment of carbon capture. These are false solutions for fossil fuel -- for the road to fossil fuel net neutrality. As I said before, allowing these polluting industries to self-regulate will only give them power to continue to pollute and continue to put our communities in harm's way.

I really like the comment given earlier, you know, we are the fifth largest economy in the world. And as the fifth largest economy, we have the chance to, you know, show the world that it's possible to grow as an economy, to grow as a -- to have successful communities without having polluting industries harming our communities. We could be a model for the rest of the world. And I hope that this -- that we make steps forward to stop these false solutions and make sure that our communities are protected before industries are protected.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.
Gabriela, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

GABRIELA MENDEZ: Hello. Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

GABRIELA MENDEZ: Awesome. Thank you. Good afternoon. I'm Gabby or Gabriela with the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice.

First and foremost, I want to extend or would love to extend my gratitude to CARB Board and staff for your willingness to meet with EJ groups and listen to our raising -- to our pressing concerns around air quality.

With that being said, it is essential. We need to make sure that there is a commitment to make the EJ -- the EJAC -- the EJ -- the EJAC, excuse me, a permanent part of this decision-making for the next Scoping Plans, as we've seen that the collaboration works.

Also -- or furthermore, a varying amount of community members have expressed their concerns around the Plan. And they all care the same -- the same ask, we need the fundamental right to breathe clean air. And this looks specifically like saying no to carbon capture on fossil fuels infrastructure, especially on the CCS on refineries and gas power plants.

Thank you so much. And again, thank you all for your willingness. This is the most interaction that I've
seen from this Board in years, so I'm really grateful that this is happening and this is the only way things should happen. We should have community engagement, because communities members, as you've see, are the ones that live this every single day, including myself. I have a younger brother with Down Syndrome, who has underlying medical conditions, so this is also something very personal. And again, extend my gratitude to you all and to the community members that took time to be there today.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Crystal, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

Crystal Rietzel(phonetic)?

Okay. Let's try Elizabeth Sena. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

ELIZABETH SENA: Good afternoon. Elizabeth Sena here with the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice. As many of my colleagues and all of the EJ advocates before me have mentioned, we appreciate the leadership and progress CARB has made in improving the final Scoping Plan since July.

To date, I ask you to please commit to three additional items: one, make the EJAC a permanent part of the Scoping Plan Implementation process; two, say no to
carbon capture and storage; and three, integrate comprehensive public health equity analysis, which will create protection for frontline residents and communities like mine in the south end of Fontana.

I recently participated in a soil class covering CCS and that address the concerns with that particular model indicating that CCS does not tackle the issue, but rather prevents it and it has yet to live up to its promise. It's also very expensive and very energy intensive. We are no longer in a preventative stage. We are in a triage stage headed straight for a crisis.

Additionally, certain EJ communities battle with a decrease in VMTs and GHG emissions. It isn't possible in their area, because it's now a walkable, breathable due to the massive influx of warehouses, such inviting diesel truck into the communities and therefore losing local amenities causing them to drive miles elsewhere. It's important that you know that the regulations you vote on today have the potential to be used against EJ communities as fossil fuel industries and industrial developers tend to find ways to ensure their profit over people by finding any loopholes your vote leaves behind today.

Moreover, you have a big decision to make today. And it's for that reason because it will take another five years before you have a chance to decide on it again.
While there are always room for improvement, we should not hope for a better tomorrow. We need to create one especially, when we have the ability to change it to date.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

I'm going to try Crystal one more time and then after that, we will hear from Matt Klopfenstein, Jane Sellen, Jovanny Aguilera, Curtis Paxton, and Craig Murray. So Crystal, I will try activating your microphone one more time, if you could unmute.

Okay. We will try back with you later.

Let's move on to Matt Klopfenstein. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

MATT KLOPFENSTEIN: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Matt Klopfenstein at California Advisors and I'm speaking today on behalf the Bioenergy Association of California. BAC represents more than 100 local governments, public agencies, and private companies converting organic waste to renewable energy to help meet the State's climate, air quality, clean energy, and energy liability goals.

First and foremost, we want to applaud the Board and staff for its continued leadership on addressing climate change with the 2022 Scoping Plan, which we primarily here are to strongly support. We especially
support the inclusion of natural and working lands that are critical to meeting our climate goals and particularly appreciate the new focus on carbon neutrality.

Additionally, we support the recognition that we will need bioenergy and biofuels for heavy-duty transportation, energy liability, and hard-to-electrify end uses. We encourage the Board and CARB staff to promote these end uses through new market development and incentives, as it implements the 2022 Scoping Plan over time.

New advanced technology bioenergy provides the only form of carbon-negative energy and is essential to reducing short-lived climate pollutants which is the most urgent step we can take to address climate change in the nearer term. As the Scoping Plan notes, however, the State is not on track to meeting short-lived climate pollutant reduction requirements of SB 1383, so we really need to accelerate the development of advanced technology bioenergy projects that provide the greatest benefits for air quality and energy reliability combined.

According to CARB's Annual Climate Investment Report, investments in organic waste-to-energy projects are by far the most effective and most cost effective of all State's climate investments.

For all these reasons, we support today's 2022
Scoping Plan and urge the Air Board to adopt additional policies and incentives to accelerate advanced technology, non-combustion conversion of organic waste to meet the state's climate, air quality, and clean energy reliability goals.

    Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

    Jane, I have activated your microphone. Please un mute and begin.

JANE SELLEN: Hi. Chair Randolph, members of the Board, thank you for the opportunity to comment. I'm Jane Sellen Co-Director of the statewide coalition Californians for Pesticide Reform based in Lindsay, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, a region who residents bear a grossly disproportionate impact from industrial agriculture's dependence on harmful pesticides.

    Thank you for listening to the EJAC and the many impacted residents advocating for the inclusion of an organic agriculture target in the Scoping Plan, the first time the State has made such a commitment and a proven path to reducing synthetic pesticide use. We believe more is still possible and the CARB could and should take this opportunity to set a much more ambitious path for California agriculture. So we continue to advocate for setting a target of 30 percent organic by 2030.
However, we're disappointed that this Plan continues to omit direct reductions of pesticide emissions. We understand the Board is calling for additional research on the role of pesticides in exacerbating climate change, but we believe there's already a large body of evidence to support aggressive action on this sector now.

This is especially critical in light of the well-documented environmental injustice of pesticide exposure. Just this week, CDFA convened a panel on pesticides and climate change, which confirmed the contribution of fumigant pesticides to greenhouse gas emissions. We also asked the Board to remove all references to herbicide use as a Climate Smart Strategy as well as any suggestion that climate smart measures inherently reduce pesticide use when, in some cases, they may even increase them.

We ask the CARB Board to join us in advocating for the rigorous inclusion of organic adoption and pesticide reduction targets in CNRA's nature-based climate solutions. We're grateful to the Board and to Chair Randolph for your efforts in the real progress we see in this plan. And we also acknowledge and appreciate the leadership of CalEPA, Secretary Yana Garcia on the pesticide issue.
Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Jovanny, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

JOVANNY AGUILERA: Hello, everybody. My name is Jovanny Aguilera and I'm a resident of Bloomington, California in the Inland Empire. I'm here representing CCAEJ.

And I believe that California should live in a cancer, asthma, and pollution free. I believe in a California where everyone has the ability to breathe clean air and water, and those that our children will be able to do the same. I live close to a gas plant. It's about a mile away in Colton, California. Yeah, you know, I love my community and I love the agriculture that we live in with, you know, all the horses, and, you know, nurseries and things like that.

But recently, with the changes going on and more warehouse being built, it doesn't seem that way. I have a father and a brother who both have been diagnosed with asthma. And, you know, I've had, you know, a history of family with cancer due to these sorts of pollution that's taking place in the communities. So it is something that's very personal to me.

I want to appreciate the Board's creation of a
planning space for an oil-free refinery phasedown for California, cutting VMT targets to lead to more mass transit and saying no to new gas plants and setting strong interim targets for winding down -- winding down gas plants. Negatively though, CCS is a fossil fuel greenwashing tool that will extend the life of polluting oil gas in California. CCS on refineries and gas power plants will keep those harmful pollutions outlined.

And then I just want to urge the Board to continue listening to the voices and realities of frontline Californians this agency turns to other regulator processes and to implement the Scoping Plan. We hope to see, you know, an increase of air and -- or, I'm sorry, that ensures CCSs don't increase air and water pollution in overburdened communities, no more refineries or gas plants at all, and reform the Low Carbon Fuel Standard to improve the health of communities, and start corporate grifters from profiting off of public subsidizes[SIC].

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Curtis, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

CURTIS PAXTON: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph, Board members, and staff. My name is Curtis Paxton. I'm
General Manager of the Los Gallinas Valley Sanitary District in San Rafael. The District is a member of the California Association of Sanitation Agencies, or CASA.

Thank you to the Board and CARB staff for working with the wastewater sector to address the challenges of and need for flexibility to implement SB 1383 and specifically the need for continued use of non-fossil wastewater derived renewable biogas for the state's resilience and the support to develop new markets.

We support the extension and transition of essential public service fleet vehicles of which our wastewater service fleet vehicles are a part, as we work with CARB to demonstrate zero-emission technologies to maintain and develop new markets for the non-fossil renewable wastewater derived biogas.

We also respectfully request CARB to reference the documented benefits of land-applying biosolids toward achieving the targets of the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy to improve soil health and sequester carbon. We ask that staff include this in the natural and working lands section of the Scoping Plan update with the intent to incorporate California based research, quantifying these benefits in natural and working lands scenario modeling.

Our District is in full agreement with the items
identified and requested in the comment letter submitted by CASA. Thank you for your time and for the opportunity to provide comments.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Craig, we will hear from Alison Torres, Sakereh Carter, Taylor Roschen, and Amanda Parsons DeRosier.

So Craig, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

CRAIG MURRAY: Hello. Good afternoon, Madam Chair Randolph, Board members, staff. My name is Craig Murray. I'm a Board Director of Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District in San Rafael. We serve approximately 32,000 residents. We're the largest public solar power producer in Marin County. We have developed a modern water recycling facility that serves the region, and has implemented a renewable natural gas facility for combined heat and power, as well as transportation fuel and the CNG fueled heavy vehicle for essential services to our customers.

The California wastewater sector is key to helping achieve goals of SB 1383 that are upon us. Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District is looking at a regional biosolids facility to serve our region as well.

California wastewater agencies will need more tools, not
less. Developing markets for biogas is important.
Request to CARB is to hear my fellow associates in CASA
and those that provide local services and to keep the
space available in the ACF regulations for bioenergy in
the wastewater sector.

    Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.
Alison, I have activated your microphone. Please
unmute and begin.

ALISON TORRES: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph
and Board members. My name is Alison Torres with Eastern
Municipal Water District. EMWD is a wastewater, water,
and recycled water agency located in the South Coast Air
Basin with four wastewater treatment plants serving more
than 827,000 customers. EMWD is a member of CASA and
SCAP, and we support the comments provided by Sarah
Deslauriers and SCAP members today.

    I comment CARB's work on this Plan and I thank
the Board and CARB staff for working with the wastewater
sector to address the challenges and the need for
flexibility for SB 1383 implementation, and specifically
the need for continued use of non-fossil wastewater
derived renewable biogas for state's resilience.

    Water delivering treatment and wastewater
treatment are necessary functions that are vital to human
life and must operate at all times. No single use is sufficient for all non-fossil renewable wastewater derived biogas produced today and in the future with SB 1383 implementation, since there are regulatory limitations on each pathway.

We support the extension and the transition of essential public wastewater service fleet vehicles in support of SB 1383 implementation as we work with CARB to demonstrate zero-emission technologies.

The Plan, as presented to you today, does not include the Board's direction provided to staff during the October 27th meeting on the Advanced Clean Fleet regulations. We respectfully request that the CARB Board direct staff to document that support for the municipal wastewater sector in today's Scoping Plan update in Table 2-1 and the short-lived climate pollutants section for maintaining current uses of renewable non-fossil fuel biogas for sector resilience and support developing zero-emission technologies and markets.

Without markets for co-digestion by-products, wastewater agencies such as mine will not be able to commit to receiving and recycling diverted organic waste. Thank you for considering my comments today.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.
Sakereh, I have activated your microphone.
SAKEREH CARTER: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chair and members of the Board. Sakereh Carter on behalf of Sierra Club California and our 500,000 members and supporters throughout the state. Thank you for the opportunity to comment today.

We appreciate that the Plan has improved considerably since it was proposed in May. The final Plan calls for no new gas generation in the State, expanded deployment of offshore wind and climate friendly homes and buildings, and further reductions of vehicle miles traveled. If these changes are implemented, they will further slow the climate crisis and improve air quality.

We also appreciate the call for an interagency task force to phase down oil refining in the state, but we encourage CARB and others to look towards a total phase out of fossil fuel refining and extraction as early as possible. Additionally, as the State looks to retire fossil fuel power plants, it should be prioritize the retirement of facilities in overburdened frontline communities.

Further, as CARB develops its framework for the development of the deployment of carbon capture and storage, it must do so with robust public engagement in a manner that does not extend the lives of existing
polluting facilities. We do not believe that CCS is needed to meet the State's goals in the vast majority of sectors, including the electric sector, where combustion can and should be phased out entirely. CARB must also ensure implementation of the Scoping Plan centers frontline communities. And to that end, Environmental Justice Advisory Committee should be made permanent.

We look forward to working with CARB and its sister agencies to ensure that the Scoping Plan prioritizes direct emission reductions and is as equitable possible. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Taylor, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

TAYLOR ROSCHEN: Good afternoon Madam Chair and members. Taylor Roschen Kahn, Soares & Conway representing a variety of agriculture associations.

First, we'd like to offer appreciation to CARB staff for their willingness to work with farming community to evaluate plan components including the new natural and working lands component. We'd also like the reemphasize that agriculture and rural communities have unique challenges in making the transition to carbon neutrality. That will be complicated further by the lack of infrastructure connectivity, a dwindling land base,
extreme weather events, and affordability.

Implementation of this Plan is predicated on political will to use all tools available and financing. Therefore, we encourage the same level of commitment and passion from CARB leadership to advocate for maintaining adequate funding for critical incentive programs such as FARMER and dairy digesters as we step into a very challenging budget year. This incentives have proven to be the most successful methods to effectuate real, immediate, and durable change and we look forward to working with you all on next steps.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Okay. After Amanda, we will hear from Robert Gould, Emily Turkel, Jasmin Martinez, and Christiana Darlington.

Okay. It looks like Amanda is not with us any more.

So Robert, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

DR. ROBERT GOULD: Thank you. My name is Dr. Robert Gould. I'm testifying as President of the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility representing hundreds of health professionals and students who seek to protect the health
of our patients and communities and who are increasingly threatened by our rapidly advancing climate emergency and the serious health impacts of fossil fuel extraction including severe pollution of air, water, and land. While we applaud the many improvements made from the original draft Scoping Plan, exemplified by reducing fossil fuel demand and vehicle miles traveled, and encouraging electrification, the final Plan still disproportionately favors the interests of fossil fuels and other polluting industries above the needs of overburdened communities and above our primary public and environmental health needs.

In particular, we agree with our partners in the environmental justice community that the Scoping Plan continues to rely too much on what we would regard as the false promise of carbon capture and storage, and that this focus diverts us from better prioritizing nature based carbon sequestration. The recent accelerated promotion of CCS in California and throughout our nation represents a threat to our public and environmental health at every stage, ranging from capture to -- through transport and storage, and in particular puts at risk the health of our already overburdened communities.

We are also concerned that a comprehensive public health analysis has not yet been integrated into the
design of the Scoping Plan. We strongly urge that CARB form a public health advisory group and work with public health experts with proven expertise in climate, health and equity to conduct an ongoing public health equity analysis of each component of the 2022 Scoping Plan.

In conclusion, while we support the overall thrust of the plan to fully protect our community health, we must reject false solutions that threaten to extend the fossil fuel era, while providing additional outrageous payouts and subsidies to the very corporations that created our climate crisis. As physician with two grandsons, we urge you to refocus your efforts and end the extraction of oil and gas in our state as soon as possible.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. Emily, I've activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

EMILY TURKEL: Thank you. This is Emily Turkel speaking on behalf of Calpine Corporation. Calpine is the largest producer of renewable electricity from geothermal power and operates the largest fleet of natural gas plants in California. Calpine would like to thank CARB staff for their tireless labor in working with stakeholders to create the Scoping Plan, as well as The EJ Advisory Committee for hosting transparent meetings and providing
numerous important recommendations. Ultimately, the
Scoping plan is a great achievement and Calpine urges its
adoption.

Calpine is appreciative of the Plan's clear-eyed
understanding of the role of all carbon management
strategies, including carbon capture and storage in the
electricity sector. While CCS should not be seen as a
solution for every emitting resource in the State, it is
an important, proven, and targeted solution for facilities
that are otherwise impossible to decarbonize without
compromising grid reliability or exacerbating the ongoing
affordability crisis.

Furthermore, Calpine has historically worked with
the local communities in which it operates to ensure the
benefits of all projects are reached by the people of
those communities through community benefits agreements,
transparency on air impacts, and high quality jobs. This
prioritization of Californians plays a key role in
Calpine's priorities and remains centered in ongoing
developments.

Calpine is a long-time supporter of federal and
State efforts to address climate change and reduce
greenhouse gas emissions. Calpine supported Governor
Newsom's five pillar climate plan and was proud to partner
with legislative leaders and environmental organizations
to pass a package of climate bills, including SB 905 and AB 1279. Calpine is serious about decarbonizing as quickly as possible and has already spent millions on CCS and received three competitive grants from the Department of Energy to continue doing so. Thus, Calpine supports the Scoping Plan, encourages the Board members' approval, looks forward to further regulatory engagement, and is ready to be part of the solution. Thank you so much for this time today.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. After Jasmin, we'll hear from Christiana Darlington, Rebecca Baskins and Rob Spiegel.

So Jasmin, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

JASMIN MARTINEZ: Good afternoon. I'm Jasmin Martinez, a Kern county resident and coalition coordinator with the Central Valley Air Quality Coalition.

The San Joaquin has suffered unhealthy levels of PM2.5 pollution for a quarter of a century and our largest stationary sources are from the oil industry. It is essential that this Plan equitably phases out fossil fuels as soon as possible to address the long-standing environmental injustice of disproportionate harm to frontline communities.

I urge the State to refuse to follow through with
the rollout of CCUS on refineries. This type of use for CCUS has not been proven at the scale modeled in this Plan and it ignores our learnings from the CCUS symposium's keynote speaker who affirmed this is a bad deal, costing us valuable resources to address only a percentage of emissions from one practical unit of a complex refinery operation with many emitting units and other community concerns unaddressed by CCUS. We cannot pursue a path so unaligned with our community member's health and our climate targets. CARB must also develop a public process for community members to track CCUS project proposals and place necessary safeguards.

Throughout the implementation phase, this Plan must stay grounded in the reality of environmental justice community members across the state. And an ongoing EJAC would support this in an unprecedented way. EJ has proven to be a critical stakeholder and we see increased value being placed in an EJ lens as embodied in Title 6 action federally and potentially within CARB. Although no one Board is qualified to represent a community, the structure can be instrumental toward evaluating our progress and co-designing meaningful community engagement at every step of the process.

I would also just like to commend a lot of the community members that did travel from many parts of the
start to be present at the CARB Board hearing and shows
the willingness of the community wanting to be involved in
this plan and its outcomes. So thank you all just for
your time and for all the collaborative work that has gone
into this process.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Christiana, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

CHRISTIANA DARLINGTON: Good afternoon, this is
Christiana Darlington with the Placer County Air Pollution
Control District. We'd like to commend staff and the
Board on a brave new Scoping Plan that has many incredible
recommendations. Particularly, we commend CARB for the
recognition of the working lands challenges and appreciate
the good start on information about public health and
wildfire smoke.

The forests of California are not healthy and
cannot get healthy until we thin overgrown landscapes,
including reintroduction of prescribed fire and indigenous
fire practice. It is important to emphasize wildfire
smoke is a significant contributor to poor public health,
climate change, and can be ameliorated by biomass
reduction activities. Using biomass for wood products or
compost is one great way to handle biomass waste, but
there is not a broad enough array of wood products options
or land application that can deal with the massive amounts of biomass small diameter brush, et cetera, that we expect from the three wood waste streams from forest restoration ag use and urban sectors.

Biomass should most certainly be considered as an energy source, whether converted to a liquid fuel, electricity, hydrogen, renewable natural gas, or syngas production for a fuel cell. These technologies can be fitted with advanced criteria pollutant emission control technologies like SNCR or ceramic filtration to deal with PM and NOx. It can also be partnered with CCS in the future if that's of interest. Clean bioenergy, especially at a small scale and located away from sensitive communities, is a tangible and crucial part of our climate success and should not be treated the same way as fossil fuel, because wood waste is inevitable and it cannot be left to decay or open pile burn. That leads to even worse climate effects and air quality outcomes in most locations in California, especially the Central Valley, as shown in appendix I of this Plan.

Meanwhile, fossil fuel can just be left in the ground. That is the difference. We cannot make wood waste just disappear. We at the Air District invite any citizens to discuss this difference with our District and welcome the opportunity to explain why CARB is making the
right choice.

Thank you so much and we hope that the Low Carbon Fuel Standard can be aligned with the Scoping Plan.

Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Rebecca, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

REBECCA BASKINS: Good afternoon Chair and Board members. Rebecca Baskins on behalf of the California Advanced Biofuels Alliance, the state's trade association for biodiesel and renewable diesel.

First and foremost, thank you to staff for your hard work on this and for the recognition of the need for our biomass-based diesel fuels and California's plan to carbon neutrality. As we move forward with this plan and the following rulemakings, we urge staff and the Board to continue to support low carbon fuel, as we need all the tools available to reach California's goals. We look forward to working with you further to reach carbon neutrality. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Rob, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

ROB SPIEGEL: Great. Thank you, Madam Chair and members. Rob Spiegel with the California Manufacturers
and Technology Association, or CMTA, first and foremost we do appreciate the continued efforts and dialogue we have had with the members and staff as we have collectively worked on finalizing the 2022 Scoping Plan.

The challenges though before us are real. And while we appreciate CARB and the Scoping Plan acknowledging how difficult the pathway to carbon neutrality will be, it is clear that technology like CCS and CDR will be needed for our manufacturing sector, the protection of nearly 1.3 million jobs and keeping California as the largest manufacturing state in the nation.

We also appreciate that the Scoping Plan has acknowledged the diversity of our sector and how manufacturers were not identical in terms of their operational processes. Our industry will face operating costs barriers and potential reliability concerns. We have fewer commercially available and economically viable electrification options. CMTA will continue to have significant concerns related to permitting and the ability for California to meet the unprecedented deployment and needed expansion for infrastructure.

What California needs is to develop and improve project environmental reviews for all infrastructure projects. We do ask that CARB also create an effective
pathway for carbon capture and utilization projects when we undertake the SB 905 implementation.

As has been previously stated, California will need every available technology to meet these goals and this flexibility will help ensure that the most cost effective approach is taken. Thank you for the transparency. Thank you for the multiple opportunities to participate and I hope you all have a very happy holiday. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Next, we'll we here Amanda Roa, Jason Pfeifle, Angel Ramirez.

So Amanda, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

AMANDA ROA: Good afternoon. My name is Amanda Roa and I serve as the Environmental Programs Manager for Delta Diablo, a wastewater agency serving 250,000 residents of East Contra Costa county. Delta Diablo is a member of CASA and supports CASA's comments and associated asks, as well as those of SCAP and other wastewater agencies.

Similar to many other publicly owned treatment works, the Delta Diablo has existing infrastructure that could be utilized to support SB 1383 goals through co-digestion and increased renewable energy production.
through biogas utilization. As we navigate these multifaceted projects, providing a supportive regulatory framework that considers a portfolio of approaches, including specific references to biogas is critical to leveraging existing wastewater infrastructure at a statewide level.

We encourage the Board to take actions that ensure there are diverse and sustained long-term solutions to support our common goals in addressing climate change and renewable energy needs.

Thank you for your consideration.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Okay. Next, we will hear from Jason. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

JASON PFEIFLE: Hi. My name is Jason Pfeifle and I'm speaking on behalf of the Center for Biological Diversity. The final Scoping Plan has improved in some meaningful ways from the first draft. But at its core, this plan lacks the courage and vision that California needs. Relying on industry scams like carbon capture to meet climate goals, while failing to set a concrete timeline for phasing out oil extraction is irresponsible. Carbon capture is inherently dangerous and unnecessary, and it doesn't work, despite decades of investment.

Banking on this pipe dream for California to meet
climate targets is a huge mistake that will jeopardize our
cclimate future and extend the life of polluting
infrastructure that harms communities. As this agency
turns to implementation and future rulemaking, we hope to
see no CCS on oil refineries, gas power plants, or biofuel
facilities at all. This fossil fuel and bioenergy
infrastructure poisons our air, land, water, and people
living near them. CCS won't stop that pollution.

The Board must hold a new separate rulemaking
process on SB 905 and with an accompanying CEQA process to
prevent carbon capture projects that threaten air or water
quality. We have the technology and resources we need to
rapidly cut emissions without carbon capture. It's a
question of political will. We need you to stop rewarding
polluters with credits and subsidies for false solutions
and prioritize the climate strategy that we know works, a
rapid and equitable phaseout of fossil fuels.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Angel, I have activated your microphone. Please
unmute and begin.

I see you've unmuted.

ANGEL RAMIREZ: Hi, everyone. Good morning.
Good morning. Buenos días and buenas tardes. It's
already past 3 p.m. My name is Angel Ramirez, as you have
mentioned. I am resident of Bloomington, California and I am a community organizer with the amazing team in CCAEJ. I'm very enjoy to be their actually.

You know what, as a community organizer, I have experienced time and time that our community is being presented with false solutions that always end up hurting people in some way and benefiting the industry. We are in a point of history where I just have a feeling that we have to make a choice to have clean, nurturing environment or continue down the path of destruction to our environment.

It is only through the activism of community organizing and the CCAEJ that this Scoping Plan has gotten to where it is today, but we are not where we need to be. I feel like we still have enough things to improve and we're working on them. I would like to finish my comments by asking CARB to establish the EJAC and ongoing counsel and to stop buying in the false climate solutions that hurt our communities. Don't fall for that. That's my advice to you guys and thank you for hearing me. That's all I've got to say. Have a lovely day.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Next, we will hear from Marven Norman, Zoyla Jorge, Olinka Rodriguez, Veronica Salazar, Carmen Gutierrez, Veronica Perez, Veronica Torres, Irma Ramirez,
Maria Gonzalez, and Cecilia Mendoza.

So Marven, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

Marven Norman?

Okay. What --

MARVEN NORMAN: Hello.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can hear you.

MARVEN NORMAN: Sorry, I wasn't paying attention.

Yeah, this is Marven Norman, San Bernardino resident, staff of CCAEJ.

I'm glad to see that some progress was made on this -- the Scoping Plan and as compared to earlier drafts. And although it still contains stuff in it that is undesirable, like CCS, it is good to see that the community voices have been listened to and stuff like no new gas has been included. So we look forward to seeing more improvements as things are implemented. Hopefully, technology moves forward and we're able to revisit at the next Scoping Plan, and make the changes that really are useful to get the needed -- the needed outcomes without the -- without the CCS and stuff that we have.

So we -- hopefully that to see continued improvement and -- although this is the final Scoping Plan, we know that the process continues and look forward to improving it.
Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Zoyla, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

Zoyla Jorge or Jorge Zoyla.

ZOYLA JORGE (through interpreter): Good afternoon. My name is Zoyla Jorge. I'm calling from South Gate California.

This is a message for the Board who's in charge here to look after the quality of our air. Please put into practice the things that we're talking about today, so that we can better our air quality. My daughters are high performance athletes and they practice outside. They run marathons and every new school year they practice, so that they can run approximately 20 miles a race.

In addition to my daughters, there's 20,000 other students who also participate in this activity and all of them are being exposed to this bad contaminated air that's affecting them and their lungs. And it's been said for a long time that a health life -- or excuse me, an active lifestyle is good for your health, but really we're seeing the opposite. For example, my daughter at this moment wasn't even able to go to school, because right now she's experiencing all symptoms related to bad air quality or pollution in our air.
She has watery eyes. It's hard for her to breathe. It's affecting all of us. Climate change is affecting all of us. And I thank you for listening to me and for the opportunity to speak.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Olinka Rodriguez, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

(Interpreter communicated in Spanish with witness).

OLINKA RODRIGUEZ (through interpreter): Okay. We'll I'd like to thank the CARB members. I thank you for the support and for this implementation plan which is causing so much damage to ourselves, not just our air or our water. I want to thank you as well for your support by working as an environmental group so as to better our health, especially the use of (inaudible). And regarding carbon sequestration and capture we're asking please think about our refineries. Talk to them, ask them what can they do so as to reduce emissions. What can they do to reduce carbon use, which is causing us so much harm.

In my case, three of my children and myself, we all suffer asthma. Thank God, of course, right now it's under control. We ask you please to do something about it. And, of course, we appreciate all of your work, everything that you're doing so as to implement this
change, and to better, of course, the life of our planet.

And I refer you specifically to the reuse to the reduction of carbon use and of course other contaminants. I thank you again for allowing me to participate. Thank you and have a great day.

THE INTERPRETER: And thank you, Board, for your patience on that.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Veronica Salazar, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.


(Interpreter communicated in Spanish with witness).

VERONICA SALAZAR(through interpreter): My name is Veronica Salazar. I'm a member of CBE which is in Wilmington. We live next to the oil refineries. That's exit 63. We're close to oil refineries. In fact, these oil refineries are close to our schools and they spew a lot of black smoke. It's very hard living here. We get really severe headaches. There's many people suffering from cancer, asthma, eczema, other skin conditions. My children, in fact, are afflicted with eczema. And it's this condition in their skin that they just can't control.
It's so hard.

We ask you please to accelerate the implementation of these plans that would reduce the use of these refineries. Please shutdown the ones that are close to the schools. Everyone here experiences health problems, illnesses, there's lack of rain, lack of trees. It even affects our eyes, our eyesight. We get red eyes, teary eyes. As you know, the smoke that comes from refineries affects us very much. It affect our lungs, our breathing. It's very difficult even for children to enjoy exercising these areas.

And we want to do this for the environment. We want to do this for our quality of life of a better future for all. And we really appreciate the time you've taken, the effort that you're making, but it's very, very important please. Very important to consider not just the progress that you want to make but how are we going to capture emissions, how are we going to reduce them? If it all possible maybe avoid fracking entirely, perhaps avoid additional refineries to be so close to schools. We need them to be shut down entirely. Stop the fracking. It's urgent for our health, for our citizens, for the community.

We don't have to recourse -- the resources, but we ask you please to help us with those resources, so we
continue implementation of these changes. And, of course, we have nothing that we can do against these large, large companies, but with your help we know we can do something. Thank you for your time and your attention.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Carmen Gutierrez, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

Carmen?

CARMEN GUTIERREZ (through interpreter): Can you hear me? Good afternoon.

(Interpreter communicated in Spanish with the witness).

CARMEN GUTIERREZ (through interpreter): My name is Carmen Gutierrez. I'm calling from the CBE organization. I'm asking you please to think about the plant to be conscious. We need to do something to save the planet, air filters, for example, stop using chemicals in water, more recycling stations. Since we have big companies that work with denim material, and that right now the trend is to paint denim, and too many strong chemicals are being used. This companies are enclosed and it affects the workers who work in them very much. They're using too many chemicals and too much water.

Because of the need for work, these people are exposed to illness, asthma, or other lung problems.
Because their feet are being exposed when they do this work, we need to make changes. I just ask you to be more conscious so that we can make changes, so that this stops. Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Veronica Perez, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

(Interpreter communicated with witness in Spanish.)

VERONICA PEREZ (through interpreter): My name is Veronica Perez. I'm from Wilmington from CBE.

Our whole community is surrounded by refineries. There are five refineries that surround our community. Every family around here has one two people in the family that has asthma or allergies, some of them very severe that require going to the doctor to get antibiotics. It's not just a pill that we take every day for allergies. It is -- so it's not just taking a pill. It's going to the doctor to get the antibiotics to deal with lots of things that we -- that we're dealing with, including very bad headaches and ear problems. It affects as people. It affects agriculture. It affects the land. It affects the children. It pollutes the sea and the entire planet. It's general pollution that is not leaving anything for future generations.
I'm asking for there to be less refineries, less producers of gas and petroleum, since this is what is being used most. And just as there are scientists who create these things, there must be scientists -- there's got to be investment in order to attenuate all of the destruction of the environment. I don't know whether the -- I don't know whether it's that the refineries are in cahoots with the doctors, so that we get sick and then we use -- we use more medicines. It's an uncertain future. We need water. We need -- we need to -- we need food. There are just lots of problems and the earth just can't continue producing.

Okay. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Okay. Next we will hear from Irma Ramirez. Irma, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

She's unmuted. She can go ahead and speak.

IRMA RAMIREZ (through interpreter): Good afternoon. My name is Irma Ramirez. Here where I live in Wilmington, there are two refineries -- well, there are five in total, but there are two in the area where I am. I can see the two refineries from my -- there are two refineries that I can see from my window. I can see the flames going out in the refineries. There are flames constantly and smoke that you can see here in the Phillips
76 -- here on the Phillips 76 a block away from where there's a building with lots of children, there are these refineries which are throwing out this black smoke, which the children and families that live in the area are breathing.

Imagine living with all of these flames, and this smoke, and other incidence that happen. It's because of these five refineries that are in the area of Wilmington. Everybody has diseases, such as asthma, breathing problems, high blood pressure, and even cancer, and many times there is death. These refineries ruin our health and they're causing the planet to get hotter. They're responsible for the -- for how dry it is and for the fires that are happening constantly. Once the -- and ice melting which is cause a lot of people, for example in the Philippines, to leave their homes.

How are poor people going to live while financial companies are doing better and better?

THE INTERPRETER: The beep went right over her words. I'm sorry.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Just tell her the time is up.

IRMA RAMIREZ(through interpreter): Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Next, we will hear from Maria Gonzalez. Maria, I
have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

MARIA GONZALEZ: Hello.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes. Maria, I saw that you muted. It looks like you muted yourself again. If you can unmute, we could hear you. You could say your comment.

MARIA GONZALEZ (through interpreter): Hello. My name is Maria. I live in Wilmington near the refineries. I would like to give my testimony. A few days ago, the refinery was on overnight, which causes very intense smell that woke me up and it led me to believe that there was something burning outside. I went outside and looked and it was the flames coming from the refinery.

The flames were coming from the refinery, big flames. The smell was so intense, it caused me to get a headache and it woke me up. My kids, the oldest daughter, has severe allergies and suffers from asthma. My son has a disability. I attribute that to the location where I'm living. We live close to the refinery and we are suffering due to the contamination or pollution. That's why I'm asking for a plan to be approved where these refineries could be stopped or somehow reduce the pollution.

So I hope you take into consideration my testimony. It is a real testimony. We suffer so much
from all of this. Thank you very much. I would like to thank Chairman Randolph and the CARB directive for including a plan to shut down the refineries. It's true leadership from your part. So thank you very much for your support. I hope you continue supporting us to live a healthier life, especially us marginalized communities that live so close to the refineries.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.
Okay. Next, our last two commenters will be Cecilia Mendoza and Hafsa Mohamed.

Cecilia, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

CECILIA MENDOZA (through interpreter): Good afternoon. My name is Cecilia Mendoza. I am a member of the community and CBE.

I believe that you should implement the Plan for our resources, because the fossil fuels do not benefit our environment. It's hard (inaudible) because it can produce illnesses. It can produce respiratory illnesses and allergies due to the fact that the air is our life. And if we don't do anything to take care of our air, then this planet will suffer from climate change, which is affecting us terribly.

I ask the directors and I encourage them to implement measures to safeguard our health. I would like
them to safeguard our health, reduce carbon, because it is affecting our environment, and therefore they are affecting our lives as well. I live near three refineries in Vernon. I know how terrible it is to breathe. It is so terrible to breathe in polluted air, so I want to thank you for the opportunity to share my feelings.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Next, we will hear from Esther Hernandez and Alicia Rivera.

Esther, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

Esther?

ESTHER HERNANDEZ (through interpreter): Yes, I'm hear. Good afternoon. My name is Esther Hernandez and I live in Wilmington. I also live surrounded by five refineries. I have three children who suffer from asthma. My seven-year old son I had to take him to the hospital, so that he could be administered oxygen as a result of breathing very polluted air, which is affecting him. We live in a low-income area. We don't want to be living in a polluted area, but we can't move anywhere else. We just ask to be heard and to be helped.

I am asking for your help. I'm asking to be heard. Please whatever you can. I know I'm asking for
too much, but hopefully these refineries could get shut
down eventually. It's probably too much that I'm asking
for, but I have hope that slowly this can be accomplished.
You are hearing us and you are helping us, and hopefully
we can solve this problem, so that we don't suffer as much
anymore.

Thank you for listening. We have faith that you
will do something for us. Thank you and have a good
afternoon.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Alicia Rivera, we will hear from Hafsa
Mohamed.

So Alicia, I have activated your microphone.
Please unmute and begin.

ALICIA RIVERA: Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

ALICIA RIVERA: Thank you. My name is Alicia
Rivera. I'm Wilmington community organizer with
Communities for a Better Environment, CBE, with members in
Wilmington, Richmond, South East Los Angeles, and East
Oakland. We support the Scoping Plan, though we oppose
the carbon capturing goals, because they are unsafe and
unrealistic.

Thank you for accommodating some of my members
who have been waiting, especially Esther who spoke right
now. She's calling from school where the kid are having a Holiday event, so you could hear the background.

The Department of Energy expert at the Carbon Capture Symposium stated that carbon capture is not the right tool for refineries, because refiners are highly conflict. She found that CCS cannot capture most refinery emission, so refinery CCS would be ineffective and not economic.

We also thank you, Chair Randolph and the Board members for hearing EJ concerns and making courageous changes throughout the beginning of planning the phasedown of refineries and oil extraction, which eventually we hope is phased out. This is strangely both unprecedented and also a no-brainer. It's obvious we need fossil fuel phased out, though it require courageous Board efforts. I believe the Board understands California can't meet goals without refinery phaseout, because more than half California's greenhouse gases come from refinery fuel change emissions, including crude extraction, refining, and combustion of gasoline and diesel fuel that refineries make.

But it turns out California also cannot meet goals without refinery phaseout. For example, the South Coast Air District just adopted an air quality plan, which found the region cannot meet Clean Air Act health
standards without a broad phase out of fossil fuel energy for both stationary and mobile sources. They might seem obvious, but it's unprecedented and the South Coast now plans to meet that goal.

Finally, California cannot meet environmental justice goals without stopping polluting and exploding refineries, one of which is happening right now where my members are calling from. It's spewing black smoke. This happens almost every day for people and this is what you need to consider.

I work in Wilmington with refinery neighbors who are constantly --

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. That concludes your time.

ALICIA RIVERA: -- and repeatedly harmed by oil refiner pollution. The Scoping Plan and regional smoke plan are --

ALICIA RIVERA: Thank you, Alicia. That concludes your time.

Hafsa, I have activated your microphone. Please unmut e and begin.

Hafsa Mohamed.

HAFSA MOHAMED: Yes. Thank you. This is Hafsa Mohamed with CCAEJ. After hearing the testimony of the people of Wilmington, it is clear that we cannot trust the
refineries to do what's best for the people. Yet, the Scoping Plan is entertaining a fake technology of CCS, a scam that will introduce more toxins and harm our water. Why? Because the fossil fuel industries have the right to profit. What about the right to life? What about the people? How many children need to die. It is only the children of color. Their lives mean nothing. I'm asking that you respect the people and say no to CCS. Force a change that will save all lives, especially lives of those that are marginalized, and underrepresented, and underserved. Force a change that doesn't centralize wealth to a few and damage the many.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you and that concludes the in-person -- or I'm sorry, the remote commenters who raised their hand before the cutoff time.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you very much and thank you to all of those who provided comments. Staff, are there any issues raised in the comments that you want to address?

(Ayes.)

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: No, Chair Nichols[SIC], but I believe that I want to check with our legal office to make sure that they don't have any CEQA related follow-up.
SENIOR ATTORNEY MONROE: Okay. Yes, Chair Randolph. This is Gabriel Monroe, Senior Attorney in the Legal Office.

We received some further environmental focused oral and written comments today, including on the topics of the public review process, carbon capture and pipeline transportation, environmental baseline, and the depth of environmental review. Many of these comments have been previously addressed in the main response to comments document prepared for comments received on the Environmental Analysis, both of which were posted publicly on Tuesday the 13th.

We have also prepared a supplemental written response for the record on environmental comments heard today, which as been made available and provided to the Board. So CARB has fully addressed all environmental comments heard regarding the Scoping Plan.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you very much. I will now close the record on this agenda item and we will bring this item to the Board for questions, discussion, comments.

Supervisor Serna.

BOARD MEMBER Serna: Thank you, Chair. So first, I'd like to thank all the speakers that joined us earlier
today here in chambers to address the Scoping Plan and all those that participated and contributed via Zoom. Then, of course, our staff -- our very dedicated, capable staff I think deserve a lot of credit here. And it's not just for doing what is expected. But having gone through this exercise now twice, I think there's a pretty noticeable difference, quite frankly, in the tone of the comments and the history of -- especially the history of public outreach and engagement.

For me personally, I've noted a very different disposition working with the EJAC this time and I think that was -- or at least was obvious for me in the comments. I know that you're not going to please everyone all the time. You're not going to necessarily have a perfect outcome when it comes to anything in life, but I think we can all be proud of this document, this Scoping Plan, not just based on its technical resilience, but the fact that it really does reflect, I think, a much more robust public engagement process that occurred this time, and again with the assistance of our environmental justice groups.

So I do want to thank the EJAC for all of their hard work as well. Of course, it wasn't just the staff. And I think it's a much stronger document, because of the EJAC's contribution and you deserve a lot of credit. And
I want to make sure that that's noted coming from this Director.

So thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Board Member De La Torre.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Thank you. I would just piggyback on those comments by Supervisor Serna. There absolutely was a lot of work and a lot of effort to make this process a little more robust than it's been in the past. Of course, this time we had a whole team that was engaged with the environmental justice group. And thank you, EJAC, for all of your work. I participated in many meetings early on -- or at least listened, I didn't speak, but I was in on a lot of those meetings early on. And I know just the incredible amounts of time and effort that went into it on the part of the Environmental Justice Committee. Chanell, Trish, Daniela, Rajinder and her team, thank you all for all of those efforts, because you guys really worked through this process in a way that we had never done before and I think the results speak for themselves.

I think this Board was willing to listen from the beginning. And I think the final results shows that. So thank you to my colleagues for making movements on that. I do want to touch on a few things. One, really emphasize
the multi-agency fossil fuel transition was something that popped up in the process and has been now seen through to the -- to the finish. So that is a major accomplishment. I don't know that anyone else on this planet is talking about doing that kind of transition discussion, so thank you.

The multi-agency pesticide relief, and I heard the concerns, but again it's not our turf, so we have to engage with our colleagues in other agencies to make that happen and we are doing that. That is here in this Plan.

Speaking of agencies, 18 agencies, not just us. Eighteen State agencies are involved in this process. So, you know, we have to be considerate of them, their mandates, their policies, the way they work, et cetera, their culture. We can't just tell people what to do flat out. So I think that's an important thing to always recognize in this kind of a process.

Some technical things that are in here. The -- you know, the electricity production that came up over and over again, I think in these next five years, we are going to see tremendous progress on storage. It turns out that storage was probably the thing that saved us during the summer months. We didn't know that we had really made that much of a jump in terms of electricity storage at renewable sites, renewable electricity production sites,
and that storage was what got us through without any blackouts this summer, when everybody was freaking out. So that -- you know, we learned something, and that is only going to get better over time, making the renewables even more reliable for us.

Buildings, a major push, and I think it hasn't been recognized enough, a major push on building -- cleaning up buildings and their emissions. In the built environment, it is a major source of emissions.

Natural and working lands, that has been talked about quite a bit. We had it as a placeholder last time around. This time, there's an actual plan of what to do. And again, it may not be all the answers and we're going to learn more and engage with our colleagues at other agencies, but this is the first time there's an actual plan in the Plan, and that's a major step forward.

And then finally, it's a question about the climate vulnerability matrix. I wanted to have staff clarify what exactly we're going to do with that CVM. And that's -- that's the end of my comments.

Again, thank you, everybody. I'm supportive obviously. Let's move ahead. And as I've said before, this is just a plan. Just because something is in it doesn't mean we have to do it. Just because something is not in it, doesn't mean we can't do it. So now the hard
work begins of actually doing all of these wonderful things. And my commitment is I'm ready to work, so thank you.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: So I can help clear up the CVM, the Climate Vulnerability Metric. It's a new tool that we started on in response to the 2017 Scoping Plan. Back then, we heard from the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee and they would be advocates that the social cost of carbon was a global value and incomplete to assess the disparate impacts -- economic impacts that could face communities from climate change. And that's true.

So we worked with UCSB and with the Rhodium Group to come up with a way to map heat and flooding in the state of California at a census tract level and have the economic data for that. And so now we have a map that shows where you might have higher bills, but you already are facing and economic or socioeconomic disadvantage. So that impact to your -- to your monthly bills is going to be higher and you're going to be at a disparate place for energy bills than somebody that doesn't have that heat impact.

And what we can do is look at programs like our refrigeration program where we have grants. And we always talk about how we want to focus our grant money in
disadvantaged communities. Well, we know that we want to focus in disadvantaged communities, but we know that those new refrigeration systems are going to be more efficient in terms of electricity use. We know that they're going to have lower GWPs. And we know that if they're low GWPs, no matter where we put them in the state, we're going to get the climate benefit. But we have an opportunity to get a reduction in heat bills in communities, if we help make sure that we target refrigeration systems with this technology in these communities. Not only are you then helping on reducing GHGs, you're also helping to reduce heating bills for, you know, small shop owners, et cetera. And then you can avoid something where if we come in later with a mandate to upgrade these systems, you haven't forced somebody out of business in one of these regions that they can't pay the higher bills or they can't pay their refrigeration system, but you've also helped to make sure that you don't cause something like a food desert in the region, because now you've taken away a source of food that's important to that part of the community or that census tract.

And so that's the way we want to think about it and start applying the metric. It's not just about broadly disadvantaged communities. It's like the specific impacts and the specific public health benefits that are
associated with those dollars beyond just the GHGs reductions in that region.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Board Member Eisenhut.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Thank you, Chair. I don't do this often enough, so folks will know this is not a pro forma comment, but I thought that -- I want to acknowledge staff and the work that has gone into this and the success that has resulted from that work in their collaborative conversations with all kinds of community input, EJAC community, environmental community, and industry. And it's resulted in a resolution that I certainly can support.

I'm focused primarily on the natural and working lands, as is my background. And I find that that -- that section, and as has been acknowledged previously, this is -- this is new to the Scoping Plan and it is a fine introduction to the inclusion of natural and working lands in the resolution.

My challenge to Executive Officer Cliff is that this is not a check-the-box action to be done and forgotten. This is an opening of the box. And there is much, much work to be done. And as you allocate your talented resources moving forward, don't forget this
section of what we're doing, because it's an ongoing
process. And I think everyone understands it's an ongoing
process to be -- to be appropriately fulfilled.

And as a small aside in the -- on the comments
regarding the multi-agency task force, which I would
include the federal government, and some of the -- of the
regulatory and funding sources that accrue from the Feds,
but as a -- and I think it was slide 34 where we -- where
we proposed a 10-fold increase in fuel reduction in
natural and working lands, and in order to achieve that
it's not just funding, but I would include an effort to
streamline, consolidate, manage, whatever term we want to
use, the regulatory and funding nature of that -- of that
activity, so that folks who are smaller, but who occupy a
fair percentage of the -- of the -- of the natural --
particularly forest lands, a lot of the timber companies,
the large ag companies, they can figure this out. They
have people to -- whose job it is to take that interface,
but smaller landowners, environmental justice communities
need help. And the more we can consolidate the delivery
of that -- of that process, I think the more buy-in we'll
achieve. So those are my comments.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Board Member Takvorian.
BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN:  Good afternoon.

Sorry that I can't be with you today. COVID finally got me and sadly I won't be the only person on the planet that has not been infected by COVID.

So I'm here and wanted to say that much like Secretary Garcia and many others in the hearing, I have participated in the development of the Scoping Plan since the first one, when I served on the EJAC. And this is the second Scoping Plan that I've had the privilege of considering as a CARB member.

There's no question that this plan and the processes are remarkably different from the previous ones and there's a lot to appreciate in this plan, and the people and the processes that enabled us to get here.

So I first wanted to acknowledge and express my gratitude for the work of the EJAC. You are the reps of the most impacted communities across the state. You stayed the course and represented those communities most impacted by climate change and air pollution. You worked really effectively with staff I think in expressing the perspective of the EJ communities.

And staff, I know that the Scoping Plan is an enormous amount of work and requires not only the technical analysis that undergirds the Plan, but it also requires listening to all of the stakeholders, especially
those that are living with the worst impacts. So I think the collaboration of the technical staff in the EJ Office with the EJAC was impressive in this effort.

And I really want to acknowledge you, Chair -- Chair Randolph. I think you really changed the culture of CARB's approach to the Scoping Plan and our relationship to the EJ community. I very much appreciate your facilitation really of the robust and multifaceted discussion of the draft Scoping Plan, including the CARB EJAC in-person meeting in September and the two-day Board session, which resulted I think in significant changes to the draft that staff have now incorporated. And I wanted to thank you, the other members of your office, who I know worked very hard to create and implement those opportunities.

I think we also have to acknowledge the fundamental changes that the Legislature and the Governor have created that allow this Scoping Plan to be much more ambitious and presumably more effective. Those measures really directed CARB to focus on communities most impacted and this Plan really does that. And I do not recall that that -- that many of those measures that staff presented at the beginning were in place in the previous revisions. So I think that really has set the direction for California and allowed us to do much more.
So I want to also appreciate the testimony of all the commenters and all the hard work you've done throughout the process. Many have expressed appreciation for the ambitious plan, which is honestly a first. And I share that specifically in regards to the commitment to no new gas power plants and strong targets for winding down gas power plants, the interagency task force to facilitate the phasedown of the oil extraction and refining, and certainly doubling the statewide reductions in vehicle miles traveled, which should really lead to significant investments in mass transit.

All of that said, I think as other Board members of said, this plan doesn't exist in a vacuum. Its success will really rely on implementation and rulemaking that will follow in the next few years, including some that are already on schedule like LCFS and ACF that are -- have already had really significant review and community participation.

But there are other goals, such as the implementation of VMT reductions that's an entirely new effort for CARB, acknowledging that CARB has done significant work to document the need for expanding transit, bike, and pedestrian opportunities. But those discussions have really concluded with expressing the need for local action, which is important, but these goals will
not be met without CARB action, requirements, and guidance.

So I think we've all recognized now that ZEVs are not enough to achieve the State's climate goals. So we really are going to have to put our shoulder to the wheel on this one and figure out an implementation plan that's going to really work.

I think the plan's projected GHG reductions in petroleum refining sector are significant, and as stated, are based on reduced demand from California, but that's not necessarily from the rest of the country or the world. So California is modeling the way forward, but not everyone will follow. So one of the critical -- I think, next critical challenges that's not fully addressed in the plan is how do we keep the -- our -- keep to our GHG reduction goals and not serve the rest of the country or others who are not actually reducing their use of fossil fuels? I think that's something that we haven't addressed as seriously as we should in the Plan and I look forward to looking at that.

So California's ability to reduce petroleum refining will, I think, directly impact the amount of CCS that's needed. And should we do better, we -- the need for CCS should be also reduced. But assuming we do need at least some CCS, the importance of the SB 905 directed
feasibility analysis and rulemaking should be a separate process, with significant public engagement to incorporate the many questions and concerns that have been raised throughout the process, given the significant reliance on CCS projected in the Plan, and I really look forward to that.

And lastly, I just appreciate the commitment that Chair Randolph has made in previous meetings for a permanent EJAC. I think this is too long overdue and was a request that Senator Florez and I made during the 2017 process and it's very heartening to see that come to pass. So thank you all so much and I look forward to the rest of the Board discussion.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

And I did want to take a moment to briefly address the point you just made, Board Member Takvorian, about the SB 905 process. I did confirm with staff that that will be a full regulatory process in the same manner as all of our other regulatory processes, which means, you know, workshops, public meetings, public comment, whatever CEQA compliance is required. All of that -- all of that work will happen with the SB 905 process.

Okay. Dr. Balmes.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Chair Randolph. So I, too, want to start off with thanking everybody
involved in this tremendous process, especially EJAC and staff. And I have to echo what several of my colleagues have said about working together. You know, it wasn't perfect, but it was a hello of a lot better than previous times in terms of EJAC and staff. And I really applaud that. And I think we can only build upon this and do better in the future.

So I agree with many of the speakers today that the process has been good, in terms of improving the draft document, what we have here today has been pretty well received by many stakeholders. And, you know, again that's a credit to all the hard work that's been done. I have a few comments and I want to start off with something I've said before from the dais that I think the food production system in California needs to be transformed, you know, like we have transformed transportation and energy, it needs to be cleaner and greener. This is a start.

You know, the increased organic farming goal I applaud, because not only to my view is a healthier way to produce crops, but it also will reduce pesticides. And I think this Board has made a commitment to an environmental justice community to do more about pesticides. You know, I'm not sure that the Scoping Plan is the way to do it, but I just want to highlight, and I think I'm speaking for
several of my fellow Board members that we are going to keep pushing our pesticides. We do think that Ambient pesticides do, you know, affect the health of environmental justice communities, actually and others as well. And so we, in my view, should work hard to reduce pesticide use in California agriculture.

And I also would agree with Mr. Eisenhut that this is a heavy lift and we need to keep our eye on the ball and make sure that appropriate resources are put into this. The other thing with regard to natural and working lands is, you know, the wildfire reduction goal, I'm totally supportive of that, but I say that's extremely aspirational. I don't believe it for a second that we're on a path to get there, so this Scoping Plan has to energize State and federal partners to really get serious about the massive investment of both dollars and resources to make California forests less prone to megafires.

With regard to climate change -- or excuse me -- that's a different CC -- carbon capture and sequestration. You know, I'm a scientist. I'm data driven, evidence based, and -- and that's one of the reasons I like being on the CARB Board, because this agency is data driven, evidence based in terms of policy promulgation. So I just think we need to do a lot more. This is unproven technology, as many people have said. I welcome SB 905 as
a mechanism for us to do due diligence.

I actually like what John White suggested about a technical advisory committee. You know, I'm not trying to micromanage, we'll see, but I think we have to be on top of this technology. I know the Legislature and the Governor have expressed interest in it, because we -- they think we need it to reach our carbon neutrality goal in 2045. I would hope that we could do it by reducing primary sources as opposed to CCS, but we'll see. And I do think it's appropriate for -- it's not appropriate for refineries in my point -- in my view, but it's appropriate for cement plants for example. And I am concerned about the potential environmental justice implications of underground storage in the San Joaquin Valley.

So I also support a permanent role for EJAC. I realize that there are budgetary constraints to fund EJAC at the level that we've funded them for the Scoping Plan on a permanent basis, but I think we should try. I'm also -- just going back to Linda Rudolph's testimony, I think she represents public health stakeholders who would really like to see a more robust public health analysis ongoing. And this is not in any way to minimize the effort that the Research Division has done for this Scoping Plan. It's way better than we've done ever before, so -- but I don't think that the Research
Division, which has a lot on its plate, is necessarily -- necessarily has the bandwidth and resources to do the public health analysis, the detailed public health analysis at a very detailed geographic resolution that the -- that I think is appropriate and really that our public health stakeholders have been asking for for a long time, and I support their ask.

So I would -- again, I realize there are budgetary constraints, but I would like to see us move forward with potentially getting outside scientists and public health practitioners to do a more robust public health analysis, both for the next Scoping Plan, and for the ongoing implementation of this Scoping Plan. Just to respond to -- a little bit to Mr. De La Torre's question about the climate vulnerability metric, I really want to applaud Rajinder and her team for moving in this direction. So social cost of carbon is captured better in this Scoping Plan than ever before. I think we'll be able to do more in the future, but this is a great start and I really thank Rajinder and her team for that.

I'm actually choking up about that, because the social cost of carbon is so important and we -- the federal government and we have neglected it, so I'm very pleased about that.

The multi-agency review, I won't say anything
more than I'm very supportive of that. Too often, State work gets siloed and this is one that can't be siloed. And then my last comment is to just add to the praise for Chair Randolph. How many speakers today have praised her efforts, including Ms. Takvorian? And I just want to add, you know, it's really been great to see how you've shepherded this process, especially engaging communities in our Environmental Justice Advisory Committee.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Board Member Hurt.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Thank you, Chair.

I think I want to start off by commending the Air Board staff for their hard work in refining the models and integrating the new direction from the Governor's office, Legislature, and EJAC and really incorporating the thoughts of the Board and just the many stakeholders to make this a plan, of the people, by the people, for the people.

I also want to thank specifically the Environmental Justice Advisory Council who stayed at the table with us. You all really ensured that greatly impacted communities had a constant voice in this process, and I know it was not always smooth -- as smooth as we would have liked it to be, but I think we all learned a lot, and we'll be better from it and grow to together to
hear on another more in the future

And I believe this whole Board is really committed to operationalizing and making equity a part of our DNA and your voices part of the solutions.

I also want to lend my support in a permanent EJAC. I think this is going to be beneficial as we go into the implementation phase and it's going to help us understand the real life impacts in our most impacted communities, but also if folks can wrap their mind around this, the next Scoping Plan, so that we don't have to quickly ramp up knowledge and information. So if we go along starting now, I think we'll be ready to meet the challenges.

And there are going to be challenges. And I think real life impacts from the EJAC perspective is going to be invaluable. So I've read this plan many times and I've had a critical eye really on the fact that not all of our regions are in clean air attainment with the suite of policies that we currently have deployed. And so many of those communities of color and low-income communities are struggling to breathe clean air. So we have to do things sooner and faster, and we have to keep public health top of mind, and also the necessity to do our part in this global crisis.

So I am glad that this Plan is bold and
aggressive. And I think the revisions that have been made, you've heard others on the Board say while they're not perfect, it really strives to be correct and get us closer to realizing our goals of carbon neutrality. I'm excited in this, because of the no new gas plants. Increased reliance on renewable energy sources. Appendix D that speaks directly to local action that can be taken and that everyone has a role to play. Neutrality is just not an option anymore.

Building decarb, the targets have been strengthened. The list goes on. I think you all have done an amazing job. This Plan is not business as usual, as some people have tried to say. I think people should feel good about the increased ambitions we're pursuing. And I think about my 17-year old daughter and all of your children and future generations, where we have got to get this right and we can't just take it easy.

I think as many others have said, the true test is really going to be in the rulemaking that holds this plan up. And the devil is really going to be in the details and we're going to need money to make all of this happen.

So I just want to quickly uplift the reduction of vehicle miles traveled and the need for increased investment in mass public transit. This is a must.
There's a true public good in investment and I know a lot of our agencies, our local agencies, they cannot be the only ones to share this burden. I think as a state, we should figure out a new funding model to put investment in public -- mass public transit. And I get really excited when I hear fare-free transit. And hoping that in the future that can be something for everyone, not just certain protected groups or certain individuals, because of the long-wide benefits.

I also just want to remind folks, because I've had to say it a few times and I think others have too that CCUS has been deemed a long critical tool by the Legislature. And so it's really on us just to make sure that we put the appropriate guardrails on it. And I think about the major capital involved and not unwittingly extending production and consumption of fossil fuels. There in that separate rulemaking, it's going to be really important I think to start with direct emission reductions before anybody contemplates CCUS in a facility. So I look forward to that part of the rulemaking.

I'll just wrap it up by saying that we all have a social and moral imperative to shift burdens of this Scoping Plan, this energy transformation from low-income and highly impacted communities. This should be a vehicle of great change and not further negative impact. And the
next phase of the hard work begins in implementation and investment, and I look forward to that with all of you.

    Thank you, Chair.

    CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

    Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

    BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Thank you so much, Chair. Thank you. I'm sorry I could not be with you all today in person, but really thank you all of the participants and all the commenters today in person and online for just this wonderful engagement that's really a testament to the process that has been so uplifting and really one of the things that I looked forward to when I first came on this Board is that increased and more robust community engagement for this process.

    I know the words "historic" and "unprecedented" have been thrown around in transition -- in the transition plan outlined here today. I want to focus on the level of focus and attention to the -- those disadvantaged populations that are in the Plan as historic. I really thank all the divisions who made this possible and the leadership that starts with Chair Randolph and Governor Newsom that led us to where we are here today. And I also think all the collaboratives, and CBOs, and EJAC for the deep thoughtful and persistent engagement to ensure that this level of attention that we see in the Plan for those
populations it is really central here.

I do think that this is why the hard work begins when the plan begins to be put forward, that to implementation that has dollar signs, grant cycles, and timelines behind them. When seeking equity in implementation, I hope that we're envisioning not just as adequate catch-up of the most burdened communities, rather how we elevate those communities to have the very latest and the very best. That, to me, will mean that we have achieved equity in this plan.

The transition will be a really hard one for all and I hope that the agencies and bodies focused on the implementation keep in mind that it will take much more than to just make available funding for training and incentives. We are talking about communities that have been left behind for decades and sometimes whose local governments do not have the capacity or resources for applying our matching funds.

I hope the next steps of the regulations that will follow the plan also do not sit out winners and losers that leave banks and stockholders above the communities and industries that are part of the next steps.

Right now, I am not seeing how our plan on active transportation becomes achievable, unless all
Californians, even the highest earners and wealth communities commit to changing culture, behavior, and investments in public transportation. I also hope that the next steps of community engagement -- that in the next steps of community engagement, we continue to challenge ourselves to ensure that those of different languages, the African American community, rural and tribal communities, and previously unheard voices are more robustly engaged.

I think if we continue to center public health in future phases of the work, we will achieve that equity. And to that, I do want to lend my support to some of the comments that have been made around the public health analysis, the robust processes that are upcoming for CCS and other processes, so that we continue to center those voices and really make the implementation, which is what will -- what will really matter our reality for our future generations. And thank you so much, Chair.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Supervisor Vargas.

BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Thank you, Chair.

I just wanted to add to this, and I think my colleagues have already said most of it already. I just want to add that I said thank you to all those that participated and have been participating for so many months. We know that there's so -- that there are so many
in our communities that are overburdened, and they've been exposed to high exposure and air pollution, et cetera. And I think this Scoping Plan, I think has been said, right, it's the step in the right direction. I really appreciate the inclusion of forming an interagency planning process to coordinate and ensure focus on our most overburdened communities, because I felt like that was really needed.

And Chair Randolph, I think other folks have said this before, you know, I joined the Board this year while the process was already in place, but I want to say thank you to you and CARB staff who've really been out there participating in the several discussion and roundtables, and coming to San Diego, and across the state. I think that's really important and meaningful and we all see that. And so I think those are the kind of regional actions and strategies that we need as we're moving forward. And it's the only way we're going to be able to uplift our front-line communities. And so I appreciate you. I appreciate the staff. And then thank you to all of the folks that participated.

I do -- I do think that the way things have changed at CARB is that you're leading with much more regional collaboration, and that our communities are going to benefit tremendously from having a State level
interagency planning process.

The other thing -- the second inclusion that I thought was important, the increase of the VMT reductions is important. And as a continued and collective effort that will improve air quality and provides direction for local action with transit agencies and the State's regional and local level planning agencies. And I think it's been mentioned before, but I want to make sure I emphasize that.

Again, this direction -- I'm sorry about my dog. Again, this direction with the Scoping Plan will help to create more strategies on doing more with our public transportation system, so not just focusing on the EV transition, but with more transit routes, adding more frequency, and breaking down financial barriers for our communities.

I also wanted to uplift that the Board should support, as there has been mentioned already, absolutely agree about supporting the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, making it permanent. There's a lot of great work to be done in the implementation process and making sure those community voices are part of that and in the involvement I think is key.

And so again, this is a major step forward. It's been said, but for, you know, specifically clean air,
clean technologies, and much needed health protections in our most vulnerable communities. And so I appreciate all of the staff. And I will -- I'm going to have to sneak this in there, because I think it's important. I want to say thank you for uplifting what our border region means to ensure that our Scoping Plan is strong. So thank you and grateful for the partnership with the Governor and the Secretary as well. And I'm looking forward a us together as Californians really tackling climate action and providing all Californians with equitable assess to sustainable and clean future.

    Thank you very much.

    CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

    Dr. Sperling.

    BOARD MEMBER SPERLING: Thank you. Just two quick comments. Number one is that the -- this Scoping Plan for achieving carbon neutrality, the most important benefit impact of this has not been mentioned by a single person today. There were many great comments, many great suggestions by my colleagues. The most important benefit of this is that we are a model for the rest of the world. That's going to be extrapolated, imitated, some of the innovations will come here. We are one percent of the problem. We could go to zero and it would make no difference on climate change. Okay. That was the first
The second one is a lot friendlier and nicer. That is that, you know, just to add to what others have said, this is an extraordinary effort. You know, Chair Randolph has done a great job leading, but Rajinder Sahota and her -- and the vast number of staff here have really done an extraordinary -- made an extraordinary effort. This is -- as Chair Randolph said in the very beginning, this is the most comprehensive, thorough Plan in the world for achieving carbon neutrality. And that by itself makes it real important. And it is going to -- that by itself is going to be imitated. And I know Rajinder has suffered and some of the staff have suffered a lot of slings and arrows along the way. Hopefully, there's some joy and that you can be celebrating and happy today.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Vice Chair Berg.

VICE CHAIR BERG: Thank you, Chair Randolph. You know, all my Board -- all my fellow Board members have really said everything that I am thinking and feeling, but I can't help myself, because this is truly a momentous, not only vote, but the whole process. And I really do want to start out echoing the full support Chair Randolph, for you, your leadership, to Dr. Cliff. Your opening
remarks were the first time that you made the commitment for permanency of the EJAC Committee. But today, it feels like it's being truly heard and truly supported. And I really want to recognize that you were the game-changer in your showing up to these communities to interacting, for all the Board members who did call in for the multiple EJAC committees meetings, we were there, we heard, we saw all of the amazing hard work, the absolute passion to do the studying to get the information and so forth.

You know, anything that is truly hard does not come easy. It just doesn't. I don't know why life is that way. I really wish it came easier, and for staff, and the EJAC, and all the various stakeholders, because this isn't going to be easy for anyone, not industry, not bringing up our underserved communities, not for us trying to figure out the path forward. It is not going to be easy, but it's absolutely critical. As Dr. Sperling just pointed out, one percent, but one percent can change the world, and that's what we're aiming to do. And so that is really a monumental effort that is worth the effort and the trouble.

I really would like to get some feedback from staff on the process moving forward, because I think that in this moment, it will be helpful to understand what is the process moving forward. We heard about CCUS and
that -- but there's others things. Pesticides I'd like to specifically hear about. I have a heart that they don't feel that they have a home or an advocate. And so they're bouncing around from multiple agencies, waiting for research. I'd really like to hear a little bit about that, but also the general process, Cap-and-Trade, LCFS, the myriad of things that not individually you don't need to -- the general, and also the tracking of this, because frankly, for me, the magic target date is 2030, because if we're not on track by 2030, we're going to be behind for 2045. We all need to get laser focused on 2030, and as Board Member Hurt said, getting it right. And so I'd love for my closing for you to give us a little bit of narrative on the process going forward, so thank you so much.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Do you guys -- that's a big question. So I just want to make sure staff feels like they're sort of ready to -- because I think some of this -- some of this we sort of like, you know, we know we have some actions we're taking very shortly, like early next year, we're going to finish ACF, which is a key part of this Plan. We've got the LCFS rulemaking going on. At some point early next year we're going to need to kick off the SB 905 process. So there's a lot going on. So I'm not sure if staff is going to able to fully answer that
question, but I'm happy to you pitch it to you, and see if there's anything else you want to add.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: Sure. Thank you, Chair Randolph and Vice Chair Berg. I was just sitting here thinking I think I can encapsulate what we need to do for all of those with a few key points. The first is the focus on 2030 is critical, because we've been planning for a 40 percent and that's what the rules and regulations that we have in place right now are aimed at, which is the 40 percent. This plan says we need to aim for 48 percent. And we are still catching up on implementing the last Scoping Plan with ACC II and then bringing back ACF.

So as we're bringing those ongoing regulations back and opening up the new -- the existing ones like Cap-and-Trade, LCFS, we will be have -- we will have to be mindful of a 48 percent now, not just a 40 percent, but we also have to be mindful that we're in 2022. A rulemaking process can take up to a year once you put out an official notice, and we've already started the informal process on LCFS. But what we want to make sure we do is how do you have the robust public process, make sure that you're making the space for the conversations that need to happen in the communities, the conversations with the regulated entities, but get those regulations back in front of all
of you all to then make a decision, approve a regulation that sends the investment and regulatory certainty, so people can actually take action on the ground, because when you're looking at 48 percent, you're looking at a lot of more -- a lot more action than you're looking at for 40 percent.

And so those lead times going into 2030 are going to the matter. And so that's going to really be the challenge. We're bringing it all back. You're going to see lots of rulemakings and regulations. And Dr. Cliff will be talking about priorities in January, where he encapsulates all this again and summarizes, not just on the Scoping Plan, but also the SIP because of the air pollution targets that we have to meet, where really it's going to be that tension, having that robust conversation and making time for all of that dialogue, but recognizing if we're going to accelerate, we have eight years to figure out how to get the regs back in place and give that lead time for permitting, for investment, and that certainty for people to start taking action on the ground.

On the -- on the piece about pesticides, there has been a significant amount of coordination since the very beginning of the year when we heard from the advocates, who have met directly with Chair Randolph, directly with some of you all, and with Secretary
Blumenfeld, Secretary Garcia, the Governor's office. And I think you're right, there has been the sense of no real home for it. And we know directly from the advocates that they see a lot of attention on the Scoping Plan, they're agnostic on the tool. What they want is the result, which is less application of harmful pesticides that can impact human health

And so from that perspective, we started looking at GHGs in the research there. And so I'm going to ask Division Chief Elizabeth Scheehle if she wants to speak specifically to some of the research efforts and coordination with other agencies on pesticides.

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: Thanks, Rajinder. So I wanted to mention a few things here. We have heard a lot from advocates in the public on pesticides and how it relates to greenhouse gas emissions as well as VOCs and health. Just was it last -- early this week actually, there was a convening with the Department of Food and Ag and Department of Pesticides. It was hosted by the Department of Food and Ag where we also discussed all roles and we also had -- there were academic experts at that meeting as well. So that kind of kicks off our coordination, because obviously working with our sister agencies is really important as we all have different roles within that.
I also wanted to point out that we have prioritized a research project on greenhouse gas emissions as it relates to pesticides as well and we'll be looking at nitrous oxide emissions related to pesticide use and soil chemistry and are working with our sister agencies to really flesh that out as well. And the research plan, all of the plans will be coming to the Board for your comment and hopefully approval next month in a January, so that will -- the final list of projects will be out in a few weeks, and we're looking forward to further discussions and working with our sister agencies to move the research forward on this.

VICE CHAIR BERG: Well, I do really appreciate that update. Pesticides has become just a key issue for me. I really do have a heart for the communities. And yet, agriculture is not only a key industry, but keeps us all alive here in California. So I do understand the challenges we all have got to come together, so that it does not adversely affect a few.

I would like to encourage -- that was a wonderful recap, Ms. Sahota. I really appreciate that. And I think you're spot on. I think it's going to be critical our communication to our key partners, such like the EJAC committee to really understand timelines and for the Board members, or for me personally, to understand timelines,
because you're right it's all -- and Chair Randolph nailed it, there's a lot going on. We don't know what we don't know. It's a process, we get it, as we roll it out.

But to manage the expectations and how we're tracking, and make sure that if we're not on track for 2030, what are we doing? Because like we said, this is the role model. And for better or worse, this isn't the last time. We don't have a crystal ball, so we do need to have that ability to show how we learn, and how we course correct, and keep our partners close. So thank you.

I know you're going to just give us one extra piece of information, but can I say in the entire time that I've been on this Board, this meeting will go down as probably the most meaningful, because as we heard, the EJAC members one by one acknowledge how they absolutely felt encouraged and in favor. Yes, we have a lot of issues still left to overcome, but this to me will be the meeting that is going to go down emotionally for me as a game changer.

And so, Kevin, you're right, we absolutely get these smart people around the table. We can -- we can change and together find the solutions and I just really want to thank you, Rajinder. It is a remarkable effort.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: I very much appreciate that, but I don't want the moment to pass
without acknowledging my co-Deputy on the Scoping Plan, Chanell Fletcher. I mean, it really took both of us tag teaming all aspects of this at our level to make sure that we were closely coordinated and we were making sure that we were listening to each other, and that we were carrying the same message, and understanding what the needs were of both sides, so I just want to recognize that. It was amazing to have Deputy Executive Fletcher as a partner in this on the Scoping Plan.

VICE CHAIR BERG: Well, kudos to that and absolutely brilliant, brilliant work, Chanell. Thank you. But I think you were going to say something on tracking as well.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: Would you like to go first.

VICE CHAIR BERG: Yeah, please.

BOARD MEMBER FLETCHER: I just don't want to steal your thunder, but I appreciate that and I wanted to say that it was really a pleasure working with you and thank you. This was my first Scoping Plan and it was very eye opening, so thank you for being, I think, an awesome kind of mentor in all of these things with the Scoping Plan. And also thank you to the Board. And I think especially to the EJAC and to Trish and our team, it was just really an honor to work with all of you on this.
BOARD MEMBER SERNA: I think the Scoping Plan is like a right of passage of some sort.
(Laughter).

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: I'm still looking for my way out.
That's just a joke.
(Laughter).

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: That's a joke.
No, I feel very good about this Scoping Plan, as do many of you and as we've heard from many of the commenters. But I want to get back to that tracking piece, because I don't want to lose sight of it. As we talked about at the last Board meeting, it's not just about the annual GHG inventory in terms of tracking what we're doing. We now have a Scoping Plan, that lays out a trajectory for the kinds of energy deployment we need to see year over year, the kinds of technology deployment we need to see year over year across multiple sectors.

And so there is new legislation that came into force about developing a dashboard -- a climate dashboard. And CalEPA has started the process with some basic metrics and we are going to leverage that work and try and build out even more metrics, so that we have additional data, because it gives you insights which sectors aren't performing. And then you can dig into them and figure out
it is access to the technology, is it build out of that
energy, what's really going on, instead of just the one
aggregate number that we get, which is the GHG inventory
and then the GHGs by sector. But we want those
underneath -- those underlying details to really figure
out where are the pinch points.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Okay. Well, I'll
just -- everybody had such great things to say. I'll just
add a few -- a few points. First, as Dr. Cliff mentioned
in his opening comments and many other folks have also
mentioned deployment is critical. We need to replace
these dirty resources with cleaner resources. That means
that we are going to need to do a lot of building and
create a lot of jobs, manufacture a lot of appliances and
install them.

And so it's really important that all of that
work happen as expeditiously as possible. I look at last
week, the offshore wind leases, 700 -- over $750 million
dollars of offshore wind leases which is going to be
critical for helping us meet our goal of no new gas
plants. And years ago when I was at the Public Utilities
Commission, it was -- it was a dream, because it was like,
oh, you know, we've got to convince the federal
government. We've got to convince the Navy. Like, you
know, what's going to happen? And here it is. You know,
it's just really exciting to see and we need to see a lot
more of that progress and innovation. So I just wanted to
highlight the importance of that.

The importance of working with community. I mean
we talked a lot about the hole of the EJAC, and I thank
you so much for all of the work that you all did and all
of your all -- of the time, and effort, and emotion that
you put into that, and helping to connect us with
community members -- me -- you know, introducing us to
people, having the opportunity to share stories with
residents to understand what they're really going through.

So that was a wonderful process that I hope will continue
with -- with an ongoing EJAC, I think there's really that
opportunity to continue that partnership, continue that
engagement, continue developing those relationships.

And so we need to take all of that in as we
design our roles and really try to structure them in a way
that recognizes the impacts in those communities and that
does our best to address them. But I also think it's
important that we do continue our work with industry. You
know, industry is going to need to -- to make a lot of
these changes, to make these investments. We want capital
to come to California. We want a robust economy. We want
those jobs here in the state as much as possible. And so
we really want to make sure that we are keeping those
lines of communication open, understanding where there are innovation opportunities, and understanding how we can all work together, community, industry, and government, to achieve the goals in the Scoping Plan.

And as Dr. Sperling mentioned, you know, we really do want to export as much of this innovation and implementation as we can. So I really appreciate the comprehensiveness of this Plan and hope that other jurisdictions will follow suit.

And I really do want to thank staff, Rajinder, Matt, Elizabeth, the whole Scoping Plan team, Chanell and your team. I know you know working with communities can sometimes be emotional and it takes a lot of heart. And I really have seen that with our staff and so I really appreciate that so much.

So I think that's it. I thank you to my fellow Board members for all the work you all put in and the support and the -- and really the thoughtfulness and input that -- in the robust discussions that we've had on the dais about all of the things in this plan and all of the implementation that's going to need to get done. So I'm really excited that we're going to -- we're going to be doing this work together.

So I think I might be ready for a motion.

VICE CHAIR BERG: Chair, I'll go ahead and move
Resolution number 22-21.

BOARD MEMBER SERNA:  Second.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER:  Second.

CHAIR RANDOLPH:  Okay. We got a lot of seconds, so --

(Laughter).

CHAIR RANDOLPH:  Board Clerk, will you please call the roll.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA:  Dr. Balmes?

BOARD MEMBER BALMES:  Yes.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA:  Mr. De La Torre?

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE:  Aye.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA:  Mr. Eisenhut?

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT:  Aye.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA:  Senator Florez?

BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ:  Florez, aye.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA:  Ms. Hurt?

BOARD MEMBER HURT:  Hurt, aye.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA:  Mr. Kracov?

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV:  Yes.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA:  Thank you.

Dr. Pacheco-Werner?

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER:  Yes.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA:  Mrs. Riordan?

BOARD MEMBER RIORDAN:  Aye.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Serna?
BOARD MEMBER SERNA: Aye.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Professor Sperling?
BOARD MEMBER SPERLING: Aye.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Takvorian?
BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Yes.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Vargas?
BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Vargas, yes.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Vice Chair Berg?
VICE CHAIR BERG: Aye.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Chair Randolph?
CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, the motion passes.
CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.
(Applause).
CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. So that is our only agenda item for today, but we will be back here tomorrow at -- what time are we starting tomorrow?
VICE CHAIR BERG: 8:30.
CHAIR RANDOLPH: 8:30. We're going to be back here tomorrow at 8:30 for the remainder of our agenda items for this month and so we will see you in the morning. Thanks, everyone.
(Thereupon the Air Resources Board meeting
adjourned at 4:56 p.m.)
CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California Air Resources Board meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription;

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of January, 2023.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR
Certified Shorthand Reporter
License No. 10063

J&K COURT REPORTING, LLC  916.476.3171